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PARK'S MAGAZINE FLORAL

Volume XLVI, No. 8.
Established in 1871.

AUGUST, 1910.

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1 Year 10 cents.

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GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Pa.

PICK THEM OUT

3 Plants 25 Cents, 7 Plants 50 Cents, 15 Plants \$1.00. Mailed, Prepaid, Safely Delivered. Plants all in Fine Condition, Well-Rooted, Carefully Packed, Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SPECIAL OFFER: For a plant order amounting to 50 cts, received this month I will add a fine plant of the beautiful, new, hardy Wichuriana hybrid Rose, Hiawatha, rich red with yellow center, in big clusters—the finest hardy Climbing Rose yet known; or Lady Gay, double, bright pink, a vigorous, beautiful Rose of the same class. For a Dollar Order received this month I will add both Roses. The two Roses alone mailed for 35 cents. Get up a club.

Tender Plants.

Abutilon Mesopotamicum
Thomsonii Pilea
Santana
Souv. de Bonn
Royal Scarlet
Golden Fleecce
Acacia Lophantha Dwarf
Acalypha Macaëana
Sanderi
Achania Malvaviscus
Achyranthus, new Carmine
Emersoni
Ægopodium podagraria
Ageratum, white
Amomum Cardamomum
Angelonia grandiflora
Anomatheca cruenta
Aristolochia elegans
Arum Cornutum



Asparagus Sprengeri
Tenuissimus
Decumbens

Note. — Asparagus decumbens is a new, rare and lovely drooping plant for a pot or basket. I have fine plants of it.

Bauhinia purpurea

Note. — Bauhinia is a lovely tropical tree which blooms when quite small, the flowers resembling a large Azalia flower, pink with carmine blotches. It is a fine out-door tree in the far South, and fine for pots at the North.

Begonia robusta
Argenta Guttata
Nitida rosea
Bertha Chateaurouche
Alba Picta
Feasti
Fringed, red, white, rose, yellow, salmon
Bougainvillea Sanderi
Brugmansia suaveolens
Cactus, Opuntia variegata
Queen of Night
Calla, spotted-leaf
Carex Japonica
Carica Papaya
Coleus Verschaffelti
Carmine Glow
Princess Yvette
Booker Washington
Ruby
Fire-brand
Fancy mixed
Crape Myrtle, Purple, Pink and Crimson
Crassula cordata



Cineraria Hybrida
Cuphea Platycentra



Cyperus Alternifolius, Umbrella Plant
Canna variegata
Robusta, red-leaved
Olianthus fragrans



Cyclamen Emperor Wm.
James Prize
White, red eye
Mixed

Eranthemum pulchellum
Erythrina crista galli
Eucomis punctata
Euphorbia splendens
Eupatorium riparium
Fern, Tarrytown, dwarf
Nephrolepis compacta
Scottii, dwarf
Ficus repens
Fuchsia Speciosa, single
Trailing Queen
Little Prince, single
Silver King
Double White
Rozains Patrie



Geranium, Zonale, variety
Ivy-leaf in Variety
Rose scented in variety
Variegated in variety
Gloxinia
Grevillea robusta

Guava, common
Cattleyana

Note.—Guava plants are easily grown in pots, and will bloom and bear when two or three years old. The common Guava grows large, and has large fruit; Cattleyana has a smaller fruit, and is of more dwarf, compact growth.

Habrothamnus elegans
Heliotrope, white
Dark Blue, Violet
Heterocentron album
Hibiscus, Peach Blow
Hoya Carnosa
Hydrangea Hortensis
Ivy, Irish or parlor
Impatiens Sultanii
Holsti
Jasmine Revolutum
Grandiflorum
Gracillimum



Justicia sanguinea
Velutina
Lantana, weeping
Yellow Queen
Dwarf hybrids in variety

Note. — Lantana plants bloom continuously in the summer, and in a warm, sunny window in winter will keep up the display in the house. The flowers are pretty and showy.

Lavender, Tree



Lemon, American Wonder
Mackaya Bella
Manettia bicolor
Mesembrianthem grandif.
Mexican Primrose
Montbretia Germanica
Moon Flower
Nasturtium, double-yellow
Oxalis Golden Star, yellow
Arborea pink, white
Palm Phoenix Tenuis
Pritchardia Filamentosa
Brahea Filamentosa
Palmetto
Date
Pawpaw Florida
Pelargonium
Peperomia maculosa
Pilea Muscosa
Poinsettia Pulcherrima

Polygonum multiflorum
Pittosporum Tobira
Undulatum
Primula Chinese, pink, red, white and striped
Obconica, pink, red and white.

Floribunda
Salvia Alfred Ragueneau
Splendens, Bonfire
Coccinea splendens
Patens, blue
Rutilans
Sansevieria Zeylanica
Senecio patites
Smilax Boston
Solanum grandiflorum
Rantonetti
Sollya heterophylla
Strobilanthus Dyerianus
Anisophyllus
Surinam Cherry

Note. — Surinam Cherry has splendid shining leaves and is worth growing for its foliage alone; when full of flowers and scarlet fruit, however, it is beautiful, often flowers and ripe fruit appearing on the same cluster. I offer fine plants.

Tacoma Smithii
Tradescantia Zebrina
Umbrella Tree
Veronica spicata
Longiflora
Veronica Imperialis



Vinca rosea

Hardy Plants.

Abelia rupestris
Agrostemma pink, white
Arabis Alpina
Alyssum Saxatile
Ampelopsis Veitchii
Quinquefolia
Anthemis Nobilis
Aquilegia, single red
Single, pink
Canadensis
Arisema, Indian Turnip
Asclepias Tuberosa
Aster, hardy
Achillea, the Pearl
Anthericum Liliastrium
Apios Tuberosa
Balm, sweet foliage
Baptisia
Begonia Evansiana, Hardy
Coreopsis Lanceolata
Campanula in variety
Calamus acorus
Cerastium grandiflorum
Carnation, Margaret, pink
White, Yellow
Chrysanthemum crimson
Cineraria Maritima
Clematis Virginica
Daisy Shasta
Delphinium in variety
Dicylra Spectabilis
Digitalis Foxglove
Funkia Subcordata grandi.
Undulata Variegata
Ovata
Genista Andreana

Geranium Maculatum
Sanguineum
Pratense
Gaillardia grandiflora
Hibiscus Crimson Eye
Helianthus Maximilianus
Hemerocallis Flava
Dumortieri
Middendoriana
Sieboldii
Thunbergii
Hoarhound
Hypericum Moserianum
Note. — Hypericum Moserianum is a beautiful hardy sub-shrub, the exquisite golden flowers appearing almost constantly throughout the summer. It should be better known.
Iris, German Blue
May Queen
Rosy Queen
Iris Florentine, white
Blue, also Purple
Mme. Chereau
Pallida Dalmatica
Pseudo-acorus yellow
Siberica atropurpurea
Kaempferi Leopold II
Glorie de Rotterdam
Queen of Blues
Kermesinianum
Mont Blanc
Lavender, fragrant
Lilium Tigrinum, single
Takessima
Linum Perenne
Lily of the Valley, German
Fortin's Giant, Dutch
Myosotis, Alpestris
Malva Moschata
Matricaria, Doub. Feverfew
Moneywort
Nepeta, Catnip
Ecnothera, Dwarf
Fancy in variety
Parsley, Moss Curled

Paeony Officialis
Rubra
Rosea
White
Chinese Red, crimson
pink
Phlox Boule de Feu, scarlet
Boule de Nieve, white
Faust, lilac
Adonis, white, rosy centre
Polygonum multiflorum
Poppy Perennial
Pyrethrum, Hardy Cosmos
Plumbago, Lady Arpent
Perennial Pea, pink, red
Platycodon, White, Blue
Pinks, hardy, mixed
Phalaris, ribbon-grass
Primula Acaulis
Veris Duplex
Rocket, Sweet
Rudbeckia Golden Glow
Purpurea
Newmanii
Sullivanti
Sage, English
Salvia Sclarea
Saxifraga peltata
Sarmientosa
Selaginella Maritima
Silene orientalis
Spiraea Goldstone, white
Filapendula
Palmeta elegans
Sweet William
Tritoma Carolina
Tansy
Tricyrtus Hirta
Vernonia noveboracensis
Vinca, Blue Myrtle
Viola, Marie Louise
Yucca filamentosa
Quadriflor

Shrubs and Trees.

Ailanthus glandulosa
Akebia quinata
Althea, double, also Single
Amorpha fruticosa

Ampelopsis Veitchii
Quinquefolia
Andromeda arborea
Aralia pentaphylla
Benzoin odoriferum
Berberis Jamesonii



Thunbergii
Betula, Sweet Birch
Bignonia Radicans
Capreolata
Buckeye, Horse Chestnut
California Privet
Calycanthus floridus
Catalpa Kamperfi
Speciosa
Cissus Heterophyllus
Cercis canadensis
Cladrastis tinctoria
Clematis paniculata
Celastrus scandens
Colutea Bladder Locust
Cornus floridus
Sericea
Cytisus Laburnum
Deutzia gracilis
Crenata fl. pleno
Pride of Rochester
Diospyrus, Persimmon
Virginica
Elder cut-leaf
Eucalyptus, Blue Gum
Gummi
Euonymus Americana
Exochorda grandiflora
Forsythia Viridissima
Suspensa (Sieboldii)
Ginkgo Biloba

Hamamelis Virginiana
Honeysuckle, Hall's hardy
Reticulata aurea
Scarlet trumpet
Hydrangea paniculata
Arborescens
Ivy, English, green
Variegated-leaved
Jasmine nudiflorum
Kerria Japonica fl. pleno
Koeleruteria paniculata
Ligustrum Ibotum
Lilac, common
Liquidambar, sweet gum
Magnolia acuminata
Tripetala
Maple, scarlet
Sugar, also Cut-leaf
Paulownia imperialis
Poplar or Tulip tree
Philadelphus, Mock Orange
Rhamnus Carolina
Rhus Aromatica
Robinia, Pseud-acacia
Rose, Baltimore Belle
Prairie Queen
Seven Sisters
Tennessee Belle
Wichuriana, white
Single, pink, climbing
Sambucus Canadensis
Spiraea Anthony Waterer
Callosa alba
Reevesii, double
Van Houttei, single
Tomentosa
Sugar-berry Tree
Symphoricarpos racemosa
Red Snowberry
Tamarix
Ulmus Americanus, Elm
Alata, Cork Elm
Viburnum Acerifolium
Weeping Willow
Weigelia Floribunda rosea
Variegated leaf
Wistaria magnifica
Xanthorhiza apifolia

These Plants, Shrubs and Trees are all well-rooted and in fine condition. I have a full stock now, and can mostly supply anything in the list. This list will be changed monthly, and terms may vary, according to the stock on hand. Tell your friends. Get up a club. Address

GEO. W. PARK, LaPark, Lancaster Co., Pa.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farmer boy, 12 years old. My mother has taken your Magazine a great many years. I don't see why some men and boys delight in killing the beautiful song-birds. God put them here to make the world more lively. Years ago, I am told, birds were plentiful here, but now there are but a few left.

Milo Miner.

Waterville, Minn., Apr. 29, 1910.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl of 14 years, and live on a farm of 240 acres. We have 175 acres in cultivation. I have a nice home, and lots of flowers. My favorites are Carnations and Roses. We have a good school of about 140 students. Postals exchanged.

Ethel Jones.

Mt. Judea, Ark., Apr. 27, 1910.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm girl of 15 years. We raise horses, cattle, hogs and chickens. Mamma has taken your Magazine for ten years, and couldn't raise flowers without it. For pets I have little chickens and seven cats. Postals exchanged.

Bonita Lambert.

Oconto, Neb., Apr. 21, 1910.

Dear Mr. Park:—Our house is in an Apple-orchard. The trees were very beautiful when in bloom. We have chickens, ducks and turkeys. Mamma takes your Magazine and likes it well.

Hilda R. Roberts.

Doniphan Co., Kan., Apr. 24, 1910.

YOU \$5 to \$10 A DAY
EVEN if you never sold a dollar's worth of goods in your life, make \$5 to \$10 a day—selling our made-to-order suits and pants.



This Is Your Chance To Make Money.
We sell suits from \$3 to \$10 less than other houses, give better tailoring, make better fitting clothes, with absolute guarantee. You can undersell others; no work to take orders for us. You can not fail—our line is the only line where you can give satisfaction or money refunded. It is a snap to sell Regal Tailoring.

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Complete Stencil Outfit \$1

To introduce our unequaled line we offer you this complete outfit, 6 cut stencils, 2 brushes, 6 colors paint, thumb tacks and instructions so any one can make beautiful & valuable articles at little expense, in box 5x13 in. and Catalog \$1 Prepaid, Value \$1.50. Beautiful Stencil, worth 25c. & catalog 10c. J. F. Rahn & Co., 2216 Clybourn Ave., Chicago

Annuals for Fall Sowing.

Many flowers treated as Annuals, the seeds being generally sown in the spring, will do much better if sown in autumn. You should try sowing some this fall, and note the wonderful difference. Your success will, in many cases, prove a delightful surprise. Sow mostly late in August or early in September, about the time the farmer sows his winter wheat.

Adonis , mixed, a foot high; rich and pretty	5
Agrostemma , Rose Campion, mixed colors	5
Antirrhinum , Snapdragon, Giant fragrant, mixed	5
Anchusa Capensis , azure blue, two feet high	5
Bellis , Double Daisy, large-flowered, finest mixed	5
Calliopsis , New Dwarf, mixed, grows a foot high	5
Golden Wave, golden flowers; handsome	5
Callirhoe , mixed, a foot high, showy flowers	5
Catchfly , Silene Armeria, 15 inches high, all colors	5
Centaurea cyanus , double, all colors mixed	5
Collinsia verna , blue and white, lovely	5
Finest mixed, superb varieties	5
Delphinium , Annual Larkspur, double, dwarf	5
Stock-flowered, double, finest mixture	5
Dianthus , Japanese Pinks, finest mixed	5
Gilia , finest varieties, special mixture	5
Matricaria , Feverfew, double, white; handsome	5
Myosotis alpestris , Forget-me-not, finest mixed	5
Euothena Lamarekiana , Evening Primrose, yel.	5
Pansy , Giant Sorts, see page 8, finest mixed	5
Pentstemon Gentianoides , all colors mixed	5
Poppy , Rhoeas, grows one foot high, bearing big double flowers; mixed	5
Shirley , superior strain, mixed colors	5
Paeony-flowered , very large double flowers, mixed	5
Carnation-flowered , very double, lacinated	5
Cardinalis , mixed, double, large; very fine, mixed	5
Rudbeckia amplexicaulis , grows 18 inches high, bearing handsome yellow flowers	5
Scabiosa , Giant, double-flowered, finest mixed	5
Saponaria Vaccaria , mixed, fine for cutting	5
Calabrica, for edgings, mixed	5
Silene pendula compacta , mixed	5
Orientalis, rich dark rose; very handsome	5
Valeriana , grows about 15 inches high, and is fine for cutting, finest mixed	5

Sow the Following Just Before Winter Sets In:

Amaranthus in great variety; finest mixed	5
Artemisia annua , Sweet Fern	5
Argemone , Mexican Poppy; finest mixture	5
Calendula , large, showy flowers, mixed colors	5
Candytuft , white, makes a fine sheet of bloom	5
Cannabis , Giant Hemp	5
Cardus Marianus , white-veined foliage	5
Carthamus tinctorius , Yellow Garden Safran	5
Euphorbia variegata , Snow on the Mountain	5
Hibiscus Africanus , cream, dark center	5
Lupinus , in variety, splendid mixture	5
Malva , in variety, finest mixture	5
Malope grandiflora , large-flowered, mixture	5
Martynia proboscidea , Devil's Claws	5
Nemophila , lovely dwarf annual, mixed	5
Nicandra physaloides , Shoo-fly plant; grows three feet high, and bears blue flowers; said to keep away flies and mosquitoes	5
Nigella , Miss Jekyll, splendid blue, double, beautiful	5
Mixed, double, various beautiful colors mixed	5
Physalis , mixed, Winter Cherry, edible	5
Portulaca , single and double, mixed. Sow on sandy, rich soil	5
Saponaria calabrica , splendid edging plant, rose and white; very handsome	5
Viscaria oculata , very showy and beautiful, mixed	5
Sicyos angulata , very handsome, free-growing foliage vine for covering old trees or unsightly places; sow before winter sets in	5
Wild Cucumber , (Echinocystis), a splendid foliage and blooming vine; grows 30 feet high. Sow before winter weather comes	5
Alyssum , Trailing Carpet, a lovely drooping pot or basket plant; clusters of sweet white flowers all winter; likes a cool window	5
Alonsoa miniata compacta , a dense, bushy little plant, bearing a profusion of rich scarlet flowers; fine for window pots	5
Balsam , Camellia-flowered, mixed; easily grown, and elegant for window pots, blooming very well during winter	5
Browallia elata , mixed. Charming plants bearing a profusion of blooms; splendid for winter blooming	5
Candytuft , mixed. Plants grow a foot high, and are covered with lovely flowers in various colors in tufts; likes a cool place	5
Carnation , Improved Margaret, dwarf, compact plants bearing large, double flowers of rich colors and delicious fragrance. Mixed	5
Celosia , Plume-flowered, mixed. Very fine pot plants for winter; feathery panicles of showy colors	5
Chrysanthemum , annual sorts, mixed; plants of the easiest culture; bloom freely and continuously in pots in winter; prefer a sunny situation	5
Coleus , Fancy-leaved, as easily grown from seeds as a weed; foliage various in form and rich in color and attention	5
Cobaea scandens , a superb pot vine for a window trellis; foliage very graceful; flowers large, bell- shaped, purple, beautiful	5
Convolvulus major , Morning Glory, mixed, lovely blooming vines for the window when pot grown	5
Daisy , Double English, mixed. Very pretty little plants for pots in a cool window; flowers double, delicate in texture, of fine colors	5
Eutoca viscida , a very neat little pot plant for a cool room; the flowers are rich blue, in racemes, profusely borne	5
Ice Plant , the stems are covered with ice-like pro- tuberances; very odd and handsome	5
Impatiens , new hybrids, everblooming plants of great beauty summer or winter; the flowers are very showy, rich in color; continuously produced; mixed	5
Kenilworth Ivy , the best plant known for a pot or basket in dense shade; water freely when growing; very beautiful	5
Leptosyne Stillmanii , blooms in six weeks after sowing; the flowers are golden yellow, abundantly produced; very easily grown	5
Lobelia , Emperor William, a superb winter-blooming plant for a pot or basket, when started from seeds in summer; the flowers are very distinct blue, borne in wonderful profusion	5
Marigold , New Single French Dwarf, mixed; sure to grow and bloom in pots, even if neglected; grow six inches high, and always admired	5
Mignonne , Dwarf Compact, deliciously scented flowers produced in spike-like racemes; highly prized by some for winter-blooming	5
Mimosa pudica , the Sensitive Plant; curious in habit and beautiful in foliage and flower; fine for winter-blooming	5
Nasturtium , Lob's Climbing, mixed. Unsurpassed for a cool, moist window; showy, fragrant, exquisite flowers of various rich colors	5
Nicotiana , New Dwarf Hybrids, showy, fragrant flowers of many fine colors; very free-bloomers in a south- ern exposure. Mixed	5
Petunia , New Dwarf, finest single, mixed	5
Primula , Chinese, finest mixed	5
Primula Obconica , grandiflora, mixed	5
Primula Floribunda , the Buttercup Primrose	5
Primula Forbesi , the Baby Primrose	5

☞ All of these Primroses bloom freely in winter and should be in every collection.

Salvia , Coccinea splendens, the richest-colored of Sal- vias, does well in pots, free-blooming and beautiful	5
Scabiosa , Dwarf Double, elegant plant for a cool, sun- ny window; flowers of exquisite form, showy; mixed	5
Schizanthus Grandiflorus , new hybrids, large flowers in marvelous profusion; fine for winter-bloom- ing in pots. Mixed 5 cts. S. Wisetonensis also	5
Thunbergia Alata , mixed. Elegant vines for a pot trellis; showy, free-blooming, very beautiful	5
Virginia Stock , small flowers from white to crimson, eight inches high, fine for pots in winter; mixed	5
Wallflower Kewensis , a new sort for winter-bloom- ing in pots; yellow and violet, very fragrant	5

Seedling Window Plants.

The following choice plants are easily grown from seeds, and if started in July, August or September, will begin to bloom in early winter, and make a fine display till spring. I offer seeds of the best quality at 5 cents per packet. Or, add 5 cents to a 3-years' subscription to Park's Floral Magazine (25 cents)—enclosing 30 cents in all, and I will send you 50 cents' worth of seeds, your choice, from this list.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

Vol. XLVI.

August, 1910.

No. 8.

THE DAY GREETING.

The mountains tower proud and free,
Their waters sparkle, bright and cool;
And the mountain breeze brings back to me
The lessons learned in Nature's school.

The "Red Gods" call through the purplish morn,
The lion's young scream at their play;
But I, who love the mountains wild,
Ride gayly on to greet the day.
Gunnison Co., Col., July 4, '10. Mrs. E. D. Redman

GLORIOUS CLIMBING ROSE

MENTION has been made in recent numbers of the Magazine of the new Hiawatha Rose; but on this page I am able to give an illustration of a cluster

of the flowers, and again call the attention of the readers to its superior merits.

The Hiawatha belongs to the new class known as Wichuriana Hybrids. It is single-flowered, cup-like, about the size of the old Setigera Rose, but is of a rich carmine color, shading to white toward the center, where it is further adorned by a tuft of bright golden stamens.

The plant is perfectly hardy, grows vigorously, is free from mildew and insect pests, and is an ideal trellis plant. For covering a division wire fence, nothing can surpass it. For hiding the pillars of the veranda, or for a porch screen it will be found admirably adapted.

The flowering period is somewhat later than that of other summer-flowering Roses, and on this account it is especially desirable, as it thus prolongs

the Rose season. The distinct and exquisite variegation seen in every flower is pleasing and restful to the eye, and it fortunately lacks the monotonous glare noticed in the Crimson Rambler. Today there is not another climbing Rose that equals or even approaches the striking beauty of Hiawatha. It stands alone, above all others, as a climber, and deserves to be planted and cared for by everyone who loves and cultivates Roses. If you buy but one Rose this summer let that one be Hiawatha. I am confident that you will be more than pleased with it, and feel thankful that it was so urgently recommended through these brief notes regarding it.



THE NEW HIAWATHA ROSE.

Engraved on wood by J. G. Ousey, expressly for PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

Amaryllis.

Large-flowered Aigberth Amaryllis is treated just as Amaryllis Johnsonii. Pot the plants in early winter for blooming, watering until the growth is completed, then place in full sunshine, and water sparingly until the foliage has died off, after which, allow the soil to become altogether dry, as the blooming of these bulbs, as well as many other bulbs, depends largely upon the ripening of them. If they are not thoroughly ripened, the flowergerms will not form, and there will be no buds to push up when they are potted.

Seeds. — Double Hibiscus Syriacus or Althea, a beautiful fall-blooming shrub, bears seeds freely, but they are mostly two years in germinating after being sown.

The same may be said of double Pæonies, which bear seeds very sparingly.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

GEO. W. PARK, B. Sc., Editor and Proprietor,
LA PARK, LANCASTER CO., PA.

THE EDITOR invites correspondence from all who love and cultivate flowers.

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AUGUST, 1910.

GINKGO BILOBA.

THIS IS A BEAUTIFUL deciduous tree from Japan. At the South it grows rather tall and slender, like the Carolina Poplar, but with branches more horizontal. At the North it is more dwarf and spreading in habit. The foliage is of a silvery green, the leaves being triangular, not unlike that of the Adiantum Fern, except larger, from which it is often called the Maiden-Hair Tree. The tree is also known in botany as *Salisburia adiantifolia*. An avenue lined with a row of this beautiful tree, is at the Agricultural grounds, Washington, D. C., in front of the main Agricultural building. The tree is perfectly hardy, erect and stately, and has no enemies. It is desirable as a street shade tree, and very effective in landscape garden work. It deserves to be better known.

Keeping Cannas.—Clumps of Cannas should be dug in the fall, before frost, and while the ground is wet, allowing a portion of the soil to adhere to the roots. Remove the tops before digging, and dry the roots with the adhering soil, then place in a frost-proof room or cellar. Where only a few plants are to be kept, the roots may be planted in a box and kept in the soil in the cellar or plant-room. It is well to examine the bulbs during the winter, and if too dry give them a sprinkling of water.

Gloxinias.—Gloxinias are summer-blooming plants, and rarely satisfactory for blooming in the winter. The tops mostly die off in autumn, and the tubers remain dormant during winter. They may be left in the pot in which they grew, kept in a frost-proof room that is not too damp. In January or February the tubers may be taken out and re-potted in good, porous soil, then watered to start them to grow.

Zephyranthes.—The yellow Zephyranthes requires a rich, sandy soil and plenty of water while growing and blooming. After the growth is complete dry the bulbs off, and keep them in paper bags in a cool, frost-proof room until you wish to pot them, and have them renew their growth.

PRIMROSES FOR WINTER.

THERE ARE no better winter-blooming plants than the Chinese and Butter-cup Primroses, and *Primula obconica*. These will bloom even under adverse conditions. It is well to start the seeds early in the spring, to have strong, healthy plants by autumn. Seedlings started during mid-summer, however, will mostly come into bloom before the holidays, and continue in bloom for several months. Small plants may also be obtained during early autumn, shifting them into larger pots as they grow. These will make vigorous blooming plants for winter use.



CHINESE PRIMROSE.

Non-Blooming Bulbs.—A sister from Erie, Pa., has Daffodils and Pæonies several years old, that do not bloom. Daffodils will often fail from age, when the bulbs become too deeply imbedded in the soil. Such should be transplanted, setting them in the ground four inches beneath the surface, in a place where the sun has full access. Pæonies sometimes fail where the soil is shaded or has northern exposure. Such should be removed to a bed with a southern exposure and rather sandy soil, treated with lime. As a rule bulbous and tuberous plants grow and bloom satisfactorily where they have a sunny exposure and sandy or porous soil.

Sago Palm.—This plant should have a compost of leaf-mold, sand and well-rotted manure, equal parts, with good drainage. Give it a rather sunny situation, and avoid watering too freely. If troubled with insects, syringe the foliage with hot tobacco tea, or dip the plant in the liquid, having it slightly hotter than the hand will bear, dipping several times and removing as soon as immersed. If some tobacco stems are chopped up and placed over the soil in the pot, the insects will not return.

Pæonies.—Seedling Pæonies require from four to six years to become of blooming size and age. Those propagated by division of the old clumps, however, will often bloom the same year in which they are divided, if the work is done in early spring. Pæonies that do not bloom should be fertilized with bone-dust or phosphate, or have some quick-lime dug in about the roots.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

THIS HARDY PLANT will grow in sandy soil where the drouth will kill almost every other plant. It is beautiful in winter, as its stately, upright leaves are always of a handsome green color. In summer the flower-stalks rise from five to six feet or more, branching and bearing an abundance of large, drooping, white bells. It



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

is especially suited for the cemetery, or for groups on the lawn. It can be mingled with lawn shrubbery to advantage. The plants are easily raised from seeds, and seedlings will bloom in from three to five years. After the plants begin blooming, they will mostly take care of themselves. A plant stools out and becomes large in time, bearing from three to five stalks of flowers in one season. It is one of the plants that should be found at every home.

Chrysanthemums Blighting.—

To have Chrysanthemums develop well in autumn, the plants should be kept in a shady place, plunged in coal ashes during the summer, and should not be allowed to suffer from lack of water. If kept in a sunny place and allowed to become injured by drouth, the buds are liable to blight when only partially developed. To have large, handsome flowers, the side buds should be pinched off as they appear, and only the central bud on the branch allowed to develop. The flowers are improved if the plants are watered carefully with a liquid fertilizer. This should be judiciously applied, however, as a fertilizer too rich will do more harm than good.

Large-Blooming Amaryllis.—A

good way to grow these plants is to bed them out in the summer in full sunshine, setting the bulbs several inches beneath the surface soil. In the fall lift and dry them off until New Year, when they should be potted and watered gradually. The bulbs, if well ripened, can be depended upon to bloom after they are potted.

Hybrid Geraniums.—As a rule the fine varieties of Hybrid Ivy-leaved Geraniums bloom throughout the summer. The individual flowers are large, of exquisite shape and delicate texture, and are very attractive. They like a little protection from the hot sun at midday. With this attention they are generally satisfactory.

DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA.

A SUBSCRIBER at Osborn, Ohio, has a plant of Dictamnus fraxinella fifteen years old, which she wishes to transplant. She can do the work either in the fall or spring. If fall-transplanting is preferred, choose a time when the ground is wet, at the approach of frost, and have the place excavated where the plant is to stand. Remove with a portion of the soil, so as to disturb the roots as little as possible. After planting, tramp the soil around the plant to make it firm and exclude the air, then mulch with stable litter. As a rule, it is better to transplant such things in the spring, before the growth starts, as they are not then liable to injury from frost.

Inquiry is made as to how Dictamnus is propagated, as the subscriber has "sown seeds at different times, but did not succeed in raising a plant". The reason of her failure was doubtless due to not giving the seeds sufficient time to germinate. They should be sown in the spring or summer, in a rather shady bed, where they will not be disturbed until the next year, or, perhaps, the next two years. It is rare for the seeds to germinate in less than a year, and often they will require two years to come up. The seeds are as large as those of Salvia, and should be sown one-eighth of an inch deep. The plants like a sunny situation and deep rich soil. The flowers are showy, and come in red and white colors. The plant is sometimes called the flame plant, as a gas is thrown off at times, which, it is said, is capable of ignition from a spark, and will make a flame. The showiness and beauty of the flowers amply justify a little care and patience in raising the plants, and when they are once established, they will last for years and almost take care of themselves. Seeds may be obtained from any reputable seed-house, and should be sown this month, if not earlier.

Roses.—When the leaves of pot Roses turn brown and fall off, it is often caused by Red Spider. The pest works upon the under side of the foliage, and is almost microscopic in size, spins a very fine web, and imbibes the juice from the leaves until they curl and turn brown. If badly affected the leaves should be stripped off, pulling downward, so as to take the entire stem at the juncture. When the leaves are removed, new foliage will come upon the stems, free from the pest, and will remain so, if the plants are syringed two or three times a week.



Lice on Chrysanthemums.—To clean Chrysanthemum plants infested with lice, dust them with Pyrethrum powder, or syringe with hot tobacco tea or hot soap-suds.

ABOUT ROSES.

A SISTER in Muncie, Pa., wants to know if the Roses—Maiden's Blush, Etoile de Lyon, Princess Maude, Frances Willard, Princess Bonnie, and Marie Van Houtte can be grown out of doors in her locality. If she will obtain the plants before August, and get them well established, all of these Roses will prove hardy for her, by a little protection. The protection may be of a simple character. Set the plants in a row, say eighteen inches apart, and when winter comes, place a board at the rear and one at the front,

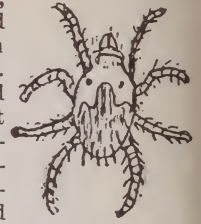


also joining the ends. Around each plant, place a quantity of coal-ashes, and about Christmas, put over the plants some fine brush, without foliage. Let this protection remain until the hard frosts of spring are past. It would be well to give them this protection from year to year, although some of the plants would be found to winter safely. Many of the everblooming Roses are regarded as hardy, and yet in a bed of many varieties, some will disappear every winter, until only a few of them are left, unless protection is afforded them. The beauty of this class of Roses justifies a little extra attention, and the simple method suggested, will amply repay the cultivator.

Transplanting Lilies.—The best time to transplant *Lilium candidum*, *Lilium albiflorum* and other Lilies of this class, is in August and September, after the bulbs have ripened. *Lilium auratum*, *L. Speciosum* and other very late ripening Lilies, should not be disturbed until late in the fall, usually in November. In transplanting these Lilies, set the bulbs five or six inches beneath the surface, tread the soil firmly, then mulch with stable litter. Some prefer to transplant these Lilies early in the spring, before they begin to grow. This, perhaps, is as well, in a severe climate, as there is then no danger of the bulbs being injured by severe freezing.

RED SPIDER.

A SUBSCRIBER in West Chester, Pa., has trouble with a light brown insect, "smaller than the midget", that infests her Roses. It is probably the mite known as the Red Spider, which attacks Roses and many other plants when the atmosphere is dry. Often syringing with cold water will keep the pest away. When once it becomes intrenched, however, it is difficult to eradicate. The plants should be stripped of their leaves and thoroughly syringed with kerosene emulsion. When the attack is slight, a daily use of the syringe and cold water, with an occasional application of the emulsion will be found effective.



RED SPIDER.

Lombardy Poplar.—This is a beautiful, tall-growing, slender tree, and a group of them is always striking in the distance. The trees sometimes suffer in this country from the action of frost, especially when they have begun to lose their vitality from age. The objection to them is that they propagate readily from roots. If these penetrate the garden soil, where they are disturbed the shoots from them will become troublesome. If such roots are cut and removed during the summer, it will prevent further annoyance.

Rosebuds Blasting.—When Rosebuds turn brown and drop off before they develop, it indicates that the soil or situation is not congenial to the plant. Stir the soil, cut away the diseased or sickly parts of the plant, and apply bone-dust and lime to the soil. Some Roses are more liable to drop their buds than others, but by giving due attention to the soil most of the buds will be brought to perfection. As a rule, it is better to remove the later and smaller buds, so that the plant will give its energy to developing the larger ones.

Passion Vines.—The plants of large-flowered species of Passion Vine do not always bloom promptly. Specimens can be kept in the cellar during the winter at the North, and can be bedded out in summer, where they will make a free growth, and in time will become beautiful blooming plants. In the South the plants are hardy, and will endure from year to year, blooming every summer.

Maidenhair Fern.—This Fern should be grown in leaf-mold and sand, and in a tenacious soil. The drainage should be good, and watering should be judiciously attended to, as it will not do well in wet, stagnant soil. Give it a well-lighted window, but avoid the direct sunshine, especially at midday. *Adiantum cuneatum* is one of the best for window culture.

AGAPANTHUS.

A G A P A N T H U S U M B E L L A T U S, the "Blue Lily of the Nile", should be given plenty of root-room, the pot set in a partially shaded place in summer and freely watered. It is a good plan to set the pot in a saucer, and keep water in the saucer. In



AGAPANTHUS.

winter withhold water till the soil is almost dry, and keep in a frost-proof cellar or room. Toward spring shift into a larger pot, begin watering, and treat as before. This treatment is simple, but will develop the shining foliage and rich blue clusters of bloom almost perfectly. In the South the plant may be kept bedded out, as it is almost hardy, and will endure considerable frost.

CAPE JASMINE.

T H I S I S the *Gardenia florida*, easily propagated from slips of the half-ripened or mature wood, or cuttings should be taken from the heel of the old wood. Place these in sand, keep shaded and warm, and well watered until the roots form, when they may be planted out or potted. Young plants are preferable to old ones, and if shifted into larger pots as they grow, they will soon attain blooming size, and produce an abundance of flowers. The plants do well in a compost of fibrous soil, loam, leaf-mold and sand, well drained; keep in a place where they will be shielded from the direct sun-rays at midday. The flowers are white, and as large as a Balsam flower, deliciously scented. In the South, the shrub is hardy in a bed out of doors.

About Incarvillea.—*Incarvillea* is the name of a genus of beautiful hardy perennials from China and Turkestan. The plants grow from one to three feet in height, bearing large, *Gloxinia*-like flowers, which are very beautiful. The plants may be grown either in the garden or in pots in the house, using a soil of garden loam, leaf-mold and sand, equal proportions. A new species, known as *I. Delavayii*, has rosy-carmine blossoms, large clusters, and is well worth a place in many gardens.

Geraniums.—Plants of *Geraniums* that have long remained in the soil sometimes begin to turn brown and die. In such cases the roots are injured by over-watering and lack of drainage. The best treatment that can be given is to shift them, using fresh soil and good drainage, and cutting back the tops. Thus treated they will soon renew their growth, and make a worthy display in the garden or among the pot plants.

PLANTS NON-BLOOMING.

A S U B S C R I B E R writes from Michigan that she changed her residence four years ago, transferring her Daffodils, Jonquils and other spring-blooming bulbs to a bed in the new place. The first year they bloomed well, but since that they have not produced a flower. The soil is good, producing sandy soil, and the bed was watered with strong manure-water a few times. She asks why they have failed to bloom. The trouble, doubtless, is in the soil rather than in the situation. All bulbous plants, such as the Daffodil and Jonquil, must have a sunny place to ripen in after they have bloomed, in order to perfect the bulbs for the following season. Non-blooming is frequently due, however, to acidity of the soil, or the lack of some necessary element. Quicklime stirred into the soil will bring it into a new condition, and also act as a fertilizer, but phosphate and bone-dust may also be used for the same purpose. When these fail, it is well to look for a new place, and remove them as an experiment, as a change of location may prove successful.

Hydrangea.—When a *Hydrangea* turns brown around the edges, give it a shady place and see that the drainage is good. If the leaves fall off, it is an evidence that it is troubled with Red Spider, and should be sponged with hot kerosene emulsion, and afterward with cold water. If the plant is growing in a pot, bed it out in a shady place, and let Nature care for it, repotting in the fall.

Fibrous Begonias.—These are easily grown in pots of porous loam, leaf-mold and sand, well drained. Avoid over-potting, and protect from the mid-day sun. Never allow the hot sunshine against the sides of the pots. Keep the soil stirred, and water only when the soil appears dry. As a rule, those who fail with these *Begonias*, have them in tenacious, undrained soil, water too freely, and expose the plants to the hot sunshine.

Carnations.—These are easily raised from seeds, sown in seed-boxes early, or later in the garden. Keep the soil stirred, and do not allow them to crowd; water rather sparingly. Select the bed in a place fully exposed to the sun, and stir a little lime into the soil before planting. Air, sunshine and rich porous soil, well drained, will insure success with *Carnations*.

Mildew.—A sister in Belvidere, N. J., has a *Crimson Rambler*, which is covered with a powdery material. This is doubtless what is known as Mildew. Dusting the foliage with a little quicklime and sulphur, through a coarse bag, is a remedy. Parts badly affected should be cut away and burned. Lime and sulphur stirred into the soil in early spring, will be beneficial in warding off an attack.

EDITORIAL LETTER.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—Early on the morning of August 26, we left Vienna, Austria, by early train for Dresden, Germany. For fifty miles the way was through a rich farming district, the crops being mostly corn, wheat, potatoes, beets, melons, beans and grapes. Many plums are grown, the trees becoming large, and during favorable seasons literally bend with the big delicious purple fruits. These and apple trees are often alternated by the roadside, which is usually lined with fruit or forest trees. Occasionally we passed fine, large orchards of apple and pear trees. Steep hillsides and hollows were planted with forest trees; and here and there were large tracts undesirable for farming, that were occupied by Austrian yellow pine.

Milk cows are plentiful, and are largely used for farm labor, as well as for milk. In Vienna milk is retailed at less than 6 cents per quart, and there is a milk store in almost every block. The cows, however, are not pastured as in America, but housed and fed. The land is too valuable to use for pasture, and there are no fences or fields to confine the stock. Division corners and lines are indicated by narrow set stones, and narrow ditches. The land is somewhat undulated or rolling, and to keep it from washing the farming is done in long, narrow, curved strips, the curve extending around the hills. As various crops are planted in these strips the landscape has the appearance of being covered by a great striped carpet. In some places the curves vary in such a manner as to bring before the eye the design of a huge fan or flag, gorgeous and beautiful. For miles and miles these pleasing fancies continue, interrupted here and there by villages occupied by the farmers and their families. There are no houses scattered promiscuously over the country, as we have in America.

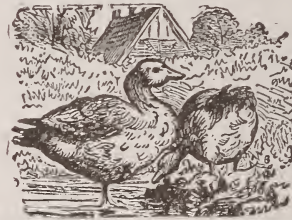
The highways are not wide, but are solid, smooth, have an oval surface, and are well drained. They are generally shaded by trees, and as the course is mostly serpentine they give to the landscape a pleasing, picturesque appearance. At prominent places along the way you will see a shrine or a cross, or a full-size figure of the crucified Savior. Here the devout Austrian people make obeisance, and worship. And if you will look off in the distance to a mountain-peak or high knoll or conspicuous elevation, you will invariably see against the sky a huge cross, standing as

a giant sentinel, to remind the people of their religious duties, and direct their thoughts from the present to the Great Future. The idea is sublime, and indicates the devout mind of the aged, revered Emperor, who ordered the high places to be surmounted by a great crucifix, and is himself an example to his people of the Christian faith which guides his life.

A large part of the labor done upon farmland is performed by women, and apparently all the members of the farmer's household are required to work. Women are sometimes seen mowing or cradling, but, as a rule, the men do that part of the harvesting, and the women and children rake and bind and gather the sheaves. The barns are at the village, and the crops are often hauled a long distance, a one-horse wagon being used in many instances for the work. The people do not use improved farm machinery, such as you see in the United States. They are at least fifty years behind our time.

The houses of the Austrian villages are mostly one-story high, with attic rooms. The roof is steep, consists mostly of tile, and extends down within six or eight feet of the ground. They are lighted by small windows, mostly four or six lights of glass placed in two sash doors which swing outward. In the sharp angled gable are two small windows, and the long, sloping roof is sometimes relieved by two or three springing windows, which afford light to attic rooms.

If I were asked to select a bird to represent Austria, I would at once name the goose. Of



all the "farm-stock" in that country the goose stands foremost. Geese seem as plentiful there as chickens in America. Every countryman has a flock, and it is a common thing to see a drover upon the highway with a drove of from one hundred to three hundred of the big, waddling, awkward birds, on the way to market. The geese seem to be well bred, and are of fine shape, large and plump; and as to their superior table quality I can attest from experience. Every city restaurant offers upon its rate-card "a half goose", well-cooked and nicely served, and the price for it is inconsiderate, rarely more than 60 or 80 cents. When in Austria do not fail to include goose as a part of your dinner menu. You will not then wonder that the goose has such a prominent place upon the bill of fare, and that the farmers raise such large flocks of this big waterfowl. It occupies the place in Austria that the turkey does in America.

As we approached Germany the landscape became rough and broken and very picturesque. Big ravines appeared, steep hillsides and high, pointed, cross-crowned

peaks. In many places the land was largely given up to the growth of fruit-trees—apple, plum, pear and cherry. In some places, where the land was suitable, large patches of hops were grown, trained to poles twelve to fifteen feet high. On steep, rocky hillsides, too, were terraces, where grapes were grown, every vine hanging full with the big, luscious, purple clusters. Occasionally we passed the entrance to a lovely valley, and could see even in the distance the luxuriant, green meadows and vineyards and orchards, while in fancy I could almost hear the musical murmur of the clear, rippling stream that found its serpentine way through the center. How idyllic the scenery! How poetic! It filled the imagination with sweet thoughts of earth's loveliness and beauty. It thrilled the heart with joy as the love and goodness of the Divine Being was revealed in all its glory in the enchanting summer landscape.

At last we reached the Elb river, and for many miles followed its winding course. In parts the scenery here was restful and beautiful, but as a rule, it was bold and picturesque. Little side-wheel steamers plied along the river, and were a source of much interest. As we approached Dresden the river banks were high and precipitous, showing large, mossy, gray rocks, and a growth of evergreens and deciduous trees and shrubs. Here and there we passed the ruins of some great castle built ages past in the most inaccessible place to be found. Schreckenstein is reached, and how bold and rough and rocky is the scene! It filled one with awe and wonder! But all along the river the sublime grandeur of the vine-covered, moss-covered rocks and precipices, the mammoth gorges and ravines where crystal water dashed from rock to rock half hidden by ferns and shrubbery; the opening here and there that revealed a village in the distance surrounded by vineyards and fruit trees, and at intervals on the great rock-bank a huge church pointing its spire heavenward—all gave a charm and inspired an exquisite feeling of sentiment that cannot be described. Ages have rolled over that old land since the Huns and Goths found their homes there, and the trend of civilization has hallowed it and made it almost sacred. It may never be my lot to revel in its sublime scenery again under such happy conditions, but the mind picture I have of it, and the deep impression of the cherished sentiment the scene inspired shall be mine to enjoy while life shall last.

Sincerely Yours, Geo. W. Park.

La Park, Pa., July 14, 1910.

Peonies and Lilies.—Peonies can be transplanted almost any time after they have bloomed. June Lilies may be successfully transplanted after they have bloomed. The proper time for taking up and resetting these bulbs, however, is in August or September, after they have completed their growth.

FALL PROPAGATION.

SUCH HARDY PLANTS as Privet, Hydrangea, Roses, Spirea, etc., may be started in a cold-frame, in pure, sharp sand, with a little leaf-mould added. Make the cuttings five or six inches in length, using a sharp knife, and cutting with a downward slope; insert them fully half their length in the soil. Put the cuttings in when the wood is thoroughly ripened, in rows, keep the soil moist, and cover with a glass sash, being careful to ventilate on sunny days. As cold weather approaches, only a little ventilation is necessary, and in winter, ventilate only occasionally. The cuttings should remain until spring, when they will be found calloused at the base, and as summer approaches, roots will appear and growth will begin. They may then be taken out and potted, or transplanted to their blooming quarters.

Polygonum Spreading.—A subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., has a Polygonum of the kind that spreads, and is difficult to banish. If she will cut the tops off under the surface about the first of August, and hoe the ground every week during the growing season, she will get rid of it in a few months. The same treatment will eradicate Quack Grass, Canada Thistle, and other troublesome weeds.



POLYGONUM.

Repotting Ferns.—It is generally necessary to repot Ferns once a year. This is usually done in the spring, before the plants begin their summer growth. In repotting use a pot a size larger than the one in which the plant was growing. Use a compost of fibrous loam, leaf-mould and sand, equal proportions, at the same time providing good drainage. Pot as firmly as possible, and keep in a shady place until established. Most Ferns like a light porous soil, and well repay the effort to provide such soil. Water as needed and keep in partial shade.

Spirea Ulmaria.—Mrs. T., of Hamilton, Montana, sends a specimen with the following note:

Mr. Editor:—Here is a leaf and a flower of a perennial of which I have often wanted the name. I cannot find it listed in any catalogue. We have had it in the old garden at home in Wisconsin for years. The only name I have ever heard for it is Coral. We also have a pink flowered sort which grows much taller. This one with white flowers grows three and a half feet high. It forms no seeds, and does not spread fast like Phlox. I think it is so pretty. It deserves a place in more gardens. Please let me hear from you about it.—Mrs. T. E. T., Mont. July 7, 1910.

The specimen received is of Spirea Ulmaria, sometimes known as Honey Sweet. Later botanists have classed it as Ulmaria Ulmaria. It is really a beautiful, hardy, herbaceous flower. The pink sort referred to is, doubtless, what is known as Spirea venusta. It, too, is a beautiful species. Both are hardy and deserve more attention.

CHILDREN'S LETTER



MY DEAR CHILDREN: — My father was a farmer and lived one and a half miles from the village, where I obtained my early education; and I want to tell you that among the happiest recollections of my boyhood days were experiences of trips to and from the old village school. Sometimes these trips were in summer-time, and sometimes in winter.

I recall one in summer, of which I will tell you. My home was in a beautiful valley, through the meadows and basal forests of which flowed an enchanting stream of clear water. This creek was mostly bordered by large, over-hanging Willow and Shell-bark



THE OVER-HANGING WILLOW.

trees, the very mention of which brings to mind whistle-time of spring, and nutting-time of autumn, so freely enjoyed with brothers and sister on the old farm. Yes, and I may add flower-time, for did I not spend many happy hours along the shady banks and in the blooming meadows getting the wild flowers that carpeted many places with blue and red and gold! Even where the banks were precipitous rocks, as were found here and there, did I not climb by roots and ledges to gather the scarlet Columbine that hung so gracefully and temptingly in almost inaccessible places?

The teacher of the summer-school was a middle-aged mistress who came from a distant town, and had a reputation of high attainment in scholarship; and as she referred, in the botanical lessons, very familiarly to the pistil, stamens, corolla, peduncle, epidermis and stomata, we all regarded her as a walking encyclopedia of botanical knowledge. She had never been accustomed to the native flowers of the mountainous region, and one May morning I decided to cross the meadows, and follow the creek bank along the base of the mountain, and gather an armful of the

valley wild flowers, as I knew their haunts from observation during many flower-hunting and fishing trips of earlier childhood. I left home at seven o'clock in order to have two hours for the trip. It was a lovely morning. The sun shone brightly, the soft, fragrant, summer air stirred the fresh green foliage, and the little birds sang gleefully among the leafy branches. I soon reached the foot-log with its meagre hand-rail, which spanned the creek between the big old Willows. As I stepped upon the log and took hold of the hand rail, what do you suppose I heard upon the other side?

Just a low, bass voice; and I stopped and listened. It seemed to come from among the grasses and buttercups by the water's edge, and I "Low, bass voice among the grasses." was told by one who claimed to understand, that the voice called "more rum, more rum". I passed on, however, and would you believe it, when I went near to gather Buttercups, I heard the simple word "skip", and saw at the same time a big frog leaping into the deep water. I knew then that the language had been misinterpreted, and that what he wanted was "more water, more water", for he had proven it by his actions.



Passing on I soon came to a patch of Bluets, *Houstonia cœrulea*, in full bloom, the azure flowers with golden eyes appearing very pretty in the clear sunlight. A little further, by the big Maple, where a mountain brooklet entered into the creek, I got some fine bulbs of Squirrel Corn, *Dicentra Canadensis*, which are always so interesting to young botanists. Upon the high rocks, in little crevices I secured blooming plants of Columbine, *Aquilegia canadensis*, and in the woods nearby I found patches of Liverwort, *Hepatica triloba*, and *Saxifraga Pennsylvanica*, also Wild Sweet

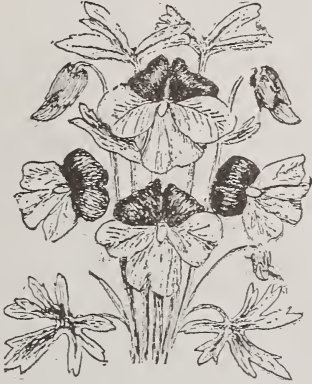


William, *SQUIRREL CORN, FLOWERS AND LEAF*. *Silene Pennsylvanica*, Windflowers, *Anemone thalictroides*, and Bird-foot Violets, *Viola pedata*. Passing into the woods at the base of the mountain I secured a lot of Ferns and Honeysuckles and *Azalea nudiflora*; then I emerged by the narrow path through the steep mountain-field where a school-chum lost his

dog the previous winter, in this way: There was an icy crust over the snow, and in passing across the high end of the slope with his master, little Bruno lost his footing and began sliding downward, the further the faster. Here and there were Locust trees that sprang up from scattered seeds, and the dog struck one of these, then another, and another, so that when he reached the base of the hill he was lifeless, and my friend had to go home leaving him on the field. It was Bruno's last hunt.

Again, crossing the creek, I got fine specimens of Wake Robin, Trillium cernuum, Oxalis violacea, and Blood-root, Sanguinaria canadensis.

By this time I was pretty well laden with flower specimens, and I reached the school just as the teacher was calling the scholars to order. She was more than delighted with the variety of



BIRD-FOOT VIOLETS

native flowers I presented to her, but I found she knew very little about them from practical knowledge. She was able to illustrate parts of the lesson, however, by their use, and this, with her appreciation, as well as the pleasure I gained in culling them from the meadow, field and glen, made my experience memorable, and I have enjoyed recalling it at times ever since.

Your Friend,

LaPark, Pa., July 15, 1910. The Editor.

Transplanting Seedlings.—Such delicate seedlings as Begonia, Calceolaria and Campanula should be pricked out when quite small, with the blade of a fine pen-knife, then set an inch apart in soil composed of sharp sand and woods earth with a little lime and sulphur added. Keep moist and in a light airy situation, but avoid the direct sun or draughts of air. Keep the soil stirred between the plants to prevent damping off. When they begin to crowd in the box or flat, they may be transferred into pots or the open garden, as desired.

Auratum Lily.—Auratum or Gold-banded Lily, is generally healthy, and sure to bloom when planted out in the spring. All Lilies, however, are more or less injured, if fully exposed to the hot sun. When in an exposed situation, it is well to mulch the bed with stable litter on the approach of hot weather. This will keep the soil cool and moist, and insure the development of the flowers. Unless this precaution is taken, the plants are liable to dry at the top and drop their buds.

CLOVE PINK.

ASISTER from New Hampshire sends some pressed Carnation flowers with the following note:

Mr. Editor:—Here are some flowers that I cultivated forty years ago, this same color. These were our Grandmothers' Pinks. My Pinks ran out years ago, and the seeds were lost. I have been hunting the catalogues over ever since. I got seeds of the hardy Carnation from you, and these are some of the flowers I raised. — Mrs. H. C. Rogers, July 13, 1910.

Inquiry is frequently made about Clove Pinks, known as such in the old-fashioned gardens. They are simply the hardy Carnation. The flowers come in various colors, are mostly double, and are deliciously scented. Sometimes inquiry is made as to the distinction between Carnations and Pheasant-eye Pinks. The chief distinction is, that the Carnations are without appendages at the throat, while the petals of the Pheasant-eye Pinks are bearded. All are grown from seeds, which may be sown in August or September, if not earlier.

Chrysanthemums.—An inquirer from Ohio writes that she planted Chrysanthemums last year, and the flowers were the most beautiful blooms she ever saw outside of a green-house. In the spring she removed the main stem to get cuttings for propagation, and since then the plants have been sickly, the leaves turned brown in spots, and growth ceased. It is possible the pruning was too severe, and effected the injury. Usually Chrysanthemums do not mind a little pruning of the tops, especially if the weather is cool. However, after the pruning has been done, had she set the plants a little in the shade, and kept them watered in case of dry weather, they would, doubtless, have recovered from the injury, and begun growing in time for late blooming, if the conditions for growth had been favorable.

Helianthus Pest.—A subscriber at Dayton, Ohio, is troubled with caterpillars upon the foliage of her Helianthus plants. They eat up the leaves about the time the plants begin to bloom, working upon the under side. She can overcome the pest by syringing the leaves on both sides with hellebore, using an ounce of the material to three gallons of water. The hellebore, however, must be fresh, in order to be effectual.

For shade.—A Brooklyn subscriber can get nothing to grow in her yard, which is densely shaded. It would be well for her to give the soil a dressing of lime to sweeten it, then plant such things as Lily of the Valley, Hardy Myrtle, Money Wort, and Caladium Esculentum. For vines, use Adlumia.

Geraniums for Winter.—The best time to take cuttings of Geraniums for winter blooming, is during late spring or early summer. The plants will then be well developed and ready to make a fine display in the window in winter.

CARE OF PALMS.

LATANIA BORBONICA and Kentia Balmoreana are both handsome, easily-grown plants for the window. They should not be over-potted, nor should the roots be allowed to crowd. See that the drainage is good, and in potting, use a compost of fibrous loam, leaf-mold, sand, manure. It should be porous and of such a character that it will not get hard. In summer set the plants out of doors, where they will be protected from the hot mid-day sun. They should be set in larger pots or boxes, filled in with sphagnum moss. Place sphagnum moss over the surface to prevent evaporation. Keep it well



watered when growing. In winter, when placed in-doors, keep the atmosphere moist, and of an even temperature, and water rather sparingly. Never allow dust to collect on the leaves. Examine the foliage frequently, to see that no scale or other enemy attacks the plants. A weak fertilizer will be found beneficial during the growing season. These are simple directions, but will insure success, if carefully followed.

Abutilon for Winter.—An Abutilon that has been bedded out in summer at the North should be left in the bed until September, and the tops cut back. Pot the plant firmly, using a fibrous, sandy loam with good drainage; keep in the shade for a little while, until the plant begins to recover, and then gradually bring to the sunlight. If properly managed it will bloom in a sunny window during the winter.



Hardy Moon Flower.—A correspondent in West Virginia has a Moon Flower that is white with purple throat. She finds that the slender white roots run a long distance, and that the plants are coming up this spring through the grass on the lawn. She asks if it is the true Moon Flower. She is informed that it is called the Hardy Moon Flower, and is a native vine, Ipomœa pandurata. It is hardy, rather coarse, but really a handsome vine. It may be readily propagated from seeds.

A Good Window Plant.—A subscriber in Maine wants to know what plant will give the most blossoms in winter, in the window of a room that is cool at night. Primula Obconica, of the improved large-flowered strain, is probably the plant.

LYCOPODIUM OBSCURUM.

MRS. W., of Michigan, sends a spray of a little pine-like plant found in the woods, and wants to know what it is, and how to treat it, as her specimen died after keeping green for awhile in her window. It is commonly called Ground Pine, and is botanically known as Lycopodium obscurum. It likes the cool, moist, shady depths of the forest, and is mostly found on the north side of a steep, wooded hill, or in a deep ravine where the sun is practically excluded.



LYCOPODIUM OBSCURUM.

A subscriber in North Carolina also sends branches of a Lycopodium, which is probably *L. clavatum*. Its branches are densely set with fine, incurved, bristle-tipped leaves, and are long and not clustered.

Spirea Japonica.—Spirea Japonica, known as Astilbe Japonica, is a hardy herbaceous perennial, growing a foot or more high. The variety known as Gladstone, is one of the finest. It does well in the garden in a rich, porous and moist soil, and blooms in the spring. If the plants are lifted and potted in autumn they can be brought into bloom in the window or conservatory for winter. Many clumps of the Gladstone are imported from Holland and used in this way. The flowers are a charming white, and appear in great panicles of bloom. The plants are of easy culture.

Coleuses for Winter.—Coleus plants of the finer varieties are beautiful window plants in winter, where the temperature is warm and even and rather moist. If subjected



COLEUS.

to sudden changes and severe temperature the plants become stunted and unsightly. The most troublesome pest on Coleus in the window is the Mealy Bug, which forms white, mealy web-like nests at the forks or axles of the leaves. These are easily destroyed by rubbing them off and spraying with rather hot Quassia-chips tea, or using a sponge filled with the same material.

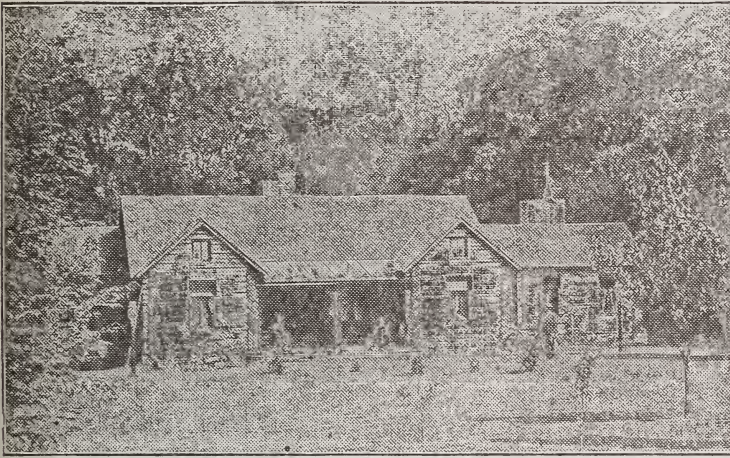
Non-blooming Heliotropes.—Heliotropes that do not bloom should be given a sunny exposure, and the soil about them enriched with bone-dust and phosphate.

A LOG-CABIN SUMMER HOME.

A FRIEND of the Floral Magazine sent the Editor a photograph of a summer home built in a wild retreat after the fashion of the Southern Log Cabin. The native trees around afford delightful shade, and are nesting places for the many mountain song-birds, that enliven the fragrant air, while the lawn in front is kept mowed, and pleases the eye by its broad green carpet. The living room has an open front as represented, where fresh air is always enjoyed; and cool and cozy bed-rooms are enclosed at either side. The home is one where happiness and health go hand in hand, and where the long summer days pass as quickly as hours. The little engraving itself tells the story.

WONDER LEMON.

MANY SUBSCRIBERS complain that the Wonder Lemon will not grow well for a while, and that it becomes stunted and the leaves drop off, the branches appearing almost lifeless. As a rule, this condition is due to a tenacious soil, to insufficient drainage, and to too free watering, thus injuring the roots by stagnant and sour soil. Avoid over-potting. The soil should be largely sand and fibrous loam, with good drainage, so that the water will pass freely through. Give the plants full sunshine, but do not let the sun shine against the sides of the pot; water rather sparingly in winter, when the plant is almost dormant, but freely in summer when growing. These directions will be of use in treating other Citrus plants.



A LOG-CABIN SUMMER HOME.

Red Spider.—A sister from Monticella, Florida, finds her house plants troubled by a minute reddish pest resembling chicken-lice, but with spider-like legs. They infest both soil and foliage. They can be eradicated by syringing the plants with hot soap-suds, to which has been added a little kerosene, say, a teaspoonful to a gallon of suds. Lime-water applied to the soil somewhat hotter than the hand can bear, will rid the pest from the soil.

Keeping Cannas.—To keep Cannas at the North pot the clumps firmly in autumn and keep the pots in a frost-proof room, sparingly watered during winter. They may also be kept in a well-ventilated cellar. In a damp, musty cellar, however, the roots are often attacked by a mold or fungus that destroys them.

Abnormal Rose.—A sister from Kansas has a Rose that produces buds inside the first buds, thus spoiling its beauty. If she will dig in some lime about the roots of the plant, or apply a coating of raw bone phosphate, the buds will likely come naturally.

Impatiens.—Impatiens Sultani and Holsti are both tropical plants, and require a warm, even temperature in winter. If subjected to sudden changes of weather and too much cold, they will drop their leaves and become stunted. With proper temperature and sunshine they are among the best winter-blooming plants for the window.

Rubra Begonia.

—Mrs. Rhodes, of Indiana, has a Rubra Begonia that grows well, but the tip ends of the leaves turn brown, even the new leaves. It is possible that the drainage is clogged, and that the soil has become stagnant and charged with acid. The remedy is to repot in fresh soil, to which has been added a little quick-lime.

Sweet Peas.—In a hot, dry country, Sweet Peas should be started in the fall, so that they will bloom in early spring, before the severe heat of the season begins. This is a hint that should be taken by all southern lovers of Sweet Peas.

Pæonies not Blooming.—When Pæonies form buds that do not open, it is mostly because of acid in the soil. A dressing of quick-lime worked into the surface around the plants will usually overcome the trouble.

Narcissus Blasting.—When Narcissus buds turn black and do not open, the trouble usually is accredited to disease. If healthy bulbs are obtained and given proper care there will hardly be any cause for this complaint.

CAMPANULA AND IRIS.**PRIMROSES AND SEEDLING PLANTS.**

TO THOSE who have never grown Canterbury Bells, I would say that for a beautiful effect, plant them among low shrubs. I have had a grand display for several weeks in my miniature park; colors are deep blue, lavender, pink, mauve and flesh color, both single, and cup and saucer



CAMPANULA.

variety. I will never be without them again.

I would also recommend Spanish Iris. It has proved hardy here in Milwaukee, and last winter was an exceptionally cold one. The bulbs are very reasonable, and should be more generally known. The colors are a beautiful combination, and are fine for cutting.

Mrs. Palmer.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 10, 1910.

Note.—Canterbury Bells (*Campanula medium*), can be grown from seeds, sown any time before October. Seeds start readily, and the young plants are perfectly hardy. The varieties of Spanish Iris are bulbous, and the bulbs can be obtained and planted during the autumn.—Ed.

Pink Amaryllis.—Noticing that my pink Amaryllis that I so highly prized looked dumpy I investigated, and found forty-four baby Amaryllis at its roots. I counted them twice; I am sure of no mistake. The bulb simply went all to pieces. The offsets ranged in size from a pea to a hickory nut. The bulb rotted nearly away. I will not have any more blooms for a long time. But I shall keep every one of those babies, and care for them. Would it not be lovely to have forty-four Amaryllis plants in bloom all at the same time.

Ima.

Gaega Co., O., July 5, 1910.

A Flower Plot.—Sisters insist on having a plot of ground and the time to cultivate a few flowers. God intended them to brighten our way, and those who do not cultivate them miss one of God's blessings.

Nellie.

Brown Co., Oo., May 4, 1910.

DEAR FLOWER SISTERS, have you ever tried Primroses for winter? To my mind there is nothing so fine, and they will bloom with little sun. I raise a few plants each year, and it is such fun to care for the tiny plants. I call them my babies. They grow so fast and bloom the winter through. I have one *Obconica* three years old that fills a six-inch pot, and had from fifteen to thirty bunches of flowers on at a time all winter. Then the Chinese Primroses are so lovely and sweet! They are all great drinkers, and need rest through the summer months.

I raise nearly all my house plants from seeds. Last year I obtained an extra package of *Begonia* seeds. I had never tried anything so fine, but raised over thirty plants, which bloomed all winter and spring. This year I am trying *Cyclamen*, *Hibiscus*, *Heliotrope*, *Begonia*, *Rex Begonia*, *Primrose*, *Fuchsia*, *Gloxinia*, *Calceolaria*, *Cineraria* and flowering *Maple*. It is so much pleasure to watch my babies grow.



PRIMULA OBCONICA.

Mrs. Kate Mallory.

Iroquois Co., Ill., May 23, 1910.

Cactus Culture.—Last November I got a leaf of an unknown Cactus, eight inches long by 3 broad, set it in a pot of soil, and immediately began watering it. I did not let it stay out at any time. By February it began budding, and now it has seven leaves on it, some are six inches long, and all of them are sending up other buds. In all this time I have not allowed it to become dry.

Mrs. J. E. Litte.

Lincoln Co., Idaho, May 4, 1910.

Transplanting Laurel.—I have had excellent success in transplanting the Mountain Laurel. I have transplanted five from the woods in spring, and they went right on, growing and blossoming as though they had never been disturbed. They should be handled like any other evergreen, with all of the fibrous roots intact, and the earth kept around them. They are not deeply rooted, and are very easy to dig up.

Cora L. Bailey.

Providence Co., R. I. May 5, 1910.

Tuberous Begonias.—I think, and so do all my friends, that Tuberous Begonias are the loveliest flowers I have ever owned.

Mrs. Cartwright.

Bowdoin, Oreg., June 24, 1910.

SOME DESIRABLE FLOWERS

HERE ARE some lovely flowers little known I think. *Nemophila* is one of these. It likes a shady place, and its flowers are very delicate and pretty. *Cobæa scandens* is a charming vine for a porch or trellis. It is easily raised from seeds and grows rapidly. California Pepper Tree is a nice pot-plant (not quite a tree with us), but not hardy here. It is known as *Schinus Molle*. *Gaillardia grandiflora* is very pretty, blooms freely and continuously, and is fine for a bed; once started a bed of it will bloom for years.

I am much troubled by tiny white flies that infest *Verbena*, *Petunia* and "Air plant". The "Air plant" grows in water with a little dirt in the bottom of the dish. It is a very delicate plant with leaves surrounding the stem, and tiny floss-like white blossoms at the axils of the leaves. I wish I knew its proper name. My *Gloxinias* are harmed by tiny worms in the soil, and a microscopic, white, thread-like pest which seems to have legs and moves rapidly to hide in the dirt. Please give some remedies. Miss M. L. Mills.

Dutchess Co., N. Y., May 5, 1910.

Note.—Quicklime and sulphur equally mixed and stirred into the surface soil will mostly banish white flies. Wood-soot is also a remedy. It should be borne in mind that these flies abound only where the soil becomes soggy and sour. The remedies suggested will sweeten the soil and bring it into good condition for the growth of the plants, as well as banish the pest. The same remedies will also be found beneficial in overcoming the other enemy mentioned.—Ed.

Columbine in Arizona.—Here in Arizona, 6000 feet above the sea, a mammoth golden Columbine grows wild along the banks of gulches in a rather sandy soil in partial shade. I transplanted some into my garden. I find it blooms constantly all summer, if not allowed to form seeds. It is also very fragrant.

Mrs. A. B. Goodale.

Pinal Co., Arizona, April 7, 1910.

Note.—This is doubtless *Aquilegia Chrysantha*, one of the finest of Columbines. Florists supply seeds of several varieties, all of which are hard some. They may be successfully sown this month.—Ed.

A Bog Soil.—In this part of Florida the soil is mostly hard sand that packs when dry, nipping the seedlings off, but I have lately been getting earth from a cypress swamp. It is fibrous, light soil, and by crumbling the clods that are decayed roots only, I got a light stuff that is useful in garden work. Decayed stumps also make a useful material for composting. I use a fifth part of this, and four-fifths of sand, and my Ferns, *Begonias* and *Geraniums* thrive exceedingly well in it.

M. Murdock Adams.

Tampa Florida., June 9, 1910.

Double Hyacinths.—With proper treatment these will retain their doubleness for years. It is only in very poor soil and sparingly watered that they will become semi-double or single.

PORTULACA.

I WANT to tell the Magazine people about *Portulaca*. I like the bright little things so much, and I raise a big lot of them every year. Last fall, when the weather began to be cold, and frosts were liable to come, I put the large dish-pan that I had mine in, in the house, and watered them occasionally. Well, some of the plants lived all winter, and was brought out into the sunshine when the days grew warmer. I pulled up all the dead plants, and began to water the earth, thinking to get the plants started better. Imagine my surprise and pleasure when the seeds that had fallen into the ground sprouted and began coming up in profusion. I have now dozens of the little plants ready to re-set.



PORTULACA.

Mrs. E. V. Thompson.

Douglas Co., Oreg., May 17, 1910.

Watering.—Because of the lack of sunshine in December and January, and the fact that most plants are not making a vigorous growth at that time, evaporation will take place slowly, except in very warm rooms. Therefore be very careful to not over-water the plants. Wait until the soil seems dry. This is an old rule, but so many do not heed it, they injure their plants.

Nellie.

Brown Co., O., May 4, 1910.

Winter Armaryllis.—If you wish your "Johnsonii Lily" to bloom in winter rest it in summer by keeping it in a dry, cool place and withholding water entirely. If you wish it to bloom in summer rest it in winter. The bulbs usually bloom within three or four weeks after they are started and watering is renewed. The buds usually show before the leaves develop.

For Decoration Day.—Here is a list of hardy flowers that has not failed to bloom for me on Decoration Day; *Camassia Esculenta*, *Star of Bethlehem*, *Spiraea Reevesi*, *Double Yellow Butter Cup*, *Cream Iris*, *Sweet Rocket*, *Snowball*, *Red Peony*. These can all be used to advantage in bouquets for use on Decoration Day.

Ima.

Geauga Co., O., July 10, 1910.

Cluster Roses.—One of my *Crimson Rambler* clusters showed 25 open roses and 20 buds. The roses were fine this year on account of the wet spring.

Ima.

Geauga Co., O., July 6, 1910.

Coleus.—Be sure to include *Coleus* in your order for seeds. There is no more interesting plant and they are easily grown.

Brown Co., O., May 4, 1910.

Nellie.

COSMOS.

I THINK THE FINEST thing for a backyard or an unused part of a lot, that is often unsightly, is Cosmos. It is the best for a large space, and allowed to form a thicket. When started it will need only a little plowing or spading every spring. I have had such a thicket for years, and it is the admiration of everyone. We cut bushels of flowers off of them. I think people should plant such a thicket for children's use. I turned the neighbor's children loose among them, arming each with a pair of scissors to use at their pleasure. I think it is a shame that people do not plant such



COSMOS BLOOM.

flowers that the little ones can pick and enjoy, since nearly all children are fond of flowers, and delight to be allowed to pick them. I enjoy having flowers to pick and give away quite as much as raising them, and I find Nature's rewards are generous.

Helen Kauffman.

Akron, Col., June 14, 1910.

Cutting Rocket Blooms.—I cut freely the blooms of my Sweet Rocket to decorate the graves of our brave men on Decoration Day, and a second crop was developed by June 25th, the flowers even larger and finer than the first. The Sweet Rocket is always in bloom here by May 30. There are two colors, white and Mauve. They are hardy herbaceous perennials, not unlike perennial Phlox in general appearance, and deliciously scented.



PLANT OF SWEET ROCKET.

Irma.

Geauga Co., O., July 11, 1910.

Note.—Plants of Sweet Rocket are easily raised from seeds, and if started during summer or autumn the plants will bloom next season. They are very attractive.—Ed.

Planting Gladioli.—Gladioli should be planted at corn planting time. To grow well plant half a dozen in a group. They never look so well singly.

Nellie.

Brown Co., O., May 4, 1910.

FLOWER NOTES.

AUGUST is not too late to sow seeds of such perennials as Sweet Williams, Dianthus, Pinks, Columbine, Poppy, Larkspur and Pansies. Often one can sow such seeds in September and achieve success. To secure germination of seeds and hearty plants the seed-bed should be of fine, sandy soil, kept moist. Secure good seeds, firm the soil, cover to a depth of twice the thickness of seeds, keep soil moist, and the bed shaded. For shading one can use old umbrellas, a frame covered with sacking, or lath, or brush. The latter are good if covered with leaves, and stuck on the south side of the beds. For good effect the bed should run east and west, and be narrow. If sunny weather prevails, it will be necessary to renew the brush often, or whenever the leaves dry, and thus fail to shade. August



GIANT PERENNIAL POPPY.

and September are good months to prepare the beds for these perennial seedlings, and for herbaceous plants you may procure, and for the hardy bulbs. Spade or otherwise loosen the soil deep, enrich with decayed barnyard manure and add sand, if the soil is heavy—enough sharp sand to make the soil loose. If manure is well decayed, too much can hardly be used, incorporate the soil and the fertilizer until all is thoroughly mixed, smooth over, and it will be ready for plants or bulbs, when they are large enough, or as soon as purchased. Cultivate enough to keep all weeds down. In the fall, preferably during a rainy period, is the best time in our climate for setting herbaceous plants and hardy shrubs, for with a winter blanket of leaves or evergreen boughs, which all out door plants and shrubs should receive after a freeze comes, they become so well established that by spring they will be starting fine new growth and flower buds.

One necessary thing if beds or borders are not naturally well-drained, provide drainage; lack of this causes more plants, bulbs and shrubs to winter-kill, or perish, than any other one cause.

Emma Clearwater.

Vermilion, Co., Ind., July 6, 1910.

Cactuses.—I have a Phyllocactus six years old, which had thirty large flowers eight inches across, this year. It began blooming in February. I kept down the new growth in order to make it bloom freely. I did not starve it for water when growing and blooming. Mine is in a 20-pound bucket of good garden soil, has four branches or stalks, some three feet tall. I would not take \$5.00 for it.

I also have a Lobster Cactus, ten years old, which bore more than one hundred blossoms in two months. It began to bloom in December. Plants of this kind must be root-bound to do well.

Mrs. C. F. Morgan

Lewis and Clark Co., Mont., June 21, 1910.

ROOTING PLANTS.

DID the floral sisters ever try rooting the Gardenia in water? I have one nicely rooted. I placed it in a small mouthed bottle, wrapping the stem with a bit of soft cloth, to help exclude air, also to prevent rapid evaporation. It rooted in about 6 weeks. Oleanders root readily in the same way. I have a Sansevieria Zealanica that I rooted from a leaf. A naughty child pulled up my plant which was small, and broke it so badly I thought it was ruined, but one leaf was not bruised much, and I stuck it into the soil. In a few days I noticed it looked better, and after a few weeks I tried to pull it up, and lo! it had rooted nicely. Soon I spied a point of green piercing the soil near the base of the old leaf, so I cut the old leaf down close to the ground, and let all the strength go to the new plant. Now I have a nice specimen.

I once rooted the top that was broken off of a Spotted Calla. I tried it for an experiment, and found it rooted easily. As my old bulb threw up another stalk, I had two, whereas I had lamented when it was broken, that my Calla was ruined. Thus, what seems to us as loss, may often turn out for our gain.

I just sent a rooted plant called Blue Lily, that I found would root easily in the same way. In weeding I accidentally broke the stalk off where it joined the thick fleshy root, so I said I'll try an experiment with this, and so my accident turned out to be a blessing, as it rooted and gave me a nice plant to exchange for something else. Bignonia radicans, I found by experimenting, roots easily in water. I always kept the bottle containing slips to root, in a sunny window.

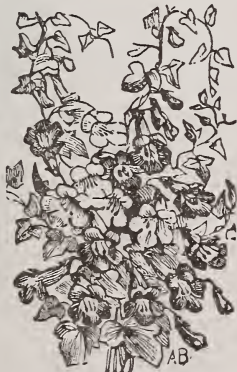
So sisters, if a plant is broken, experiment, and may be you can learn something new and helpful; if so "pass it on." A. R. Carson.

Richmond Va., June 2, 1910.

Maurandia.—How many Southern flower-lovers know any thing about Maurandia? It is a very slender-growing vine with Ivy-shaped leaves; but it puts out so many runners, that twine together until it is a rope of vines. When the flowers come these ropes are beautiful wreaths. Here in southern Louisiana, the plants grow on all winter, not even the tender ends freezing. I had them to cover an up-stairs gallery lattice the second year. I consider it one of our finest climbers, and when it's beauty and hardiness are known, it will be a general favorite in the South.

Mrs. L. B. Riggs.

Baton Rouge, La., May 2, 1910.



MAURANDIA VINE.

ASPARAGUS NANUS, SOUTH.

IHAVE had my Asparagus Nanus in the ground two years. It made a splendid growth, throwing up shoots eight feet high. This past winter was a very severe one; some of the ends of the Asparagus were killed, but it seemed to make it thrifty, for it never has grown so fine as it did in March



ASPARAGUS NANUS

of this year. While this Asparagus is beautiful as a pot plant, it is well to have one out doors for cutting purposes; and trained around a bay-window it is beautiful. So many of our plants are treated as tender plants, when they really do better in the open air most of the winter.

Mrs. L. B. Riggs.

Baton Rouge, La., May 2, 1910.

Perennials.—I wonder why those busy women who love flowers do not give more attention to the hardy perennials, for they grow so easily and give such a wealth of blossoms for such a small amount of work. The possibilities of a well made perennial bed of well selected plants is but little known. Many kinds can be so easily started from the seeds Parks Magazine advertises, and the plants cost but little. They will richly reward the time and money expended in that way.

Nellie.

Brown Co., O., May 4, 1910.

Pinks.—Will some of the sisters and brothers write about Pinks in the South. All kinds of Pinks, Carnations, Picotees, Annuals in variety—raising them from seeds in the open ground. I love them all. I have raised them all with varying success. Of course the culture here is very different from the Northern states, so please let us hear from the Southern flower lovers.

Mrs. L. B. Riggs.

Baton Rouge, La., May 2, 1910.

Geranium Hints.—In repotting Geraniums it is necessary to firm the soil tightly about the roots. If the soil is thrown in loosely they do not readily penetrate the adjoining soil. To encourage root-growth keep rather dry. This will cause the roots to branch out in quest of moisture.

Nellie.

Brown Co., O., May 4, 1910.

FLORAL POETRY.

WAYSIDE BLOSSOMS.

I love the little wayside flowers,
With sunny upturned faces,
That smile for rich and poor alike,
And grace the barren places.

I'm minded of an upthrown bank,
That marred a beautiful way,
Unrestful to the weary eye,
Through summer's heat it lay.

But see the wondrous miracle,
By Time and Nature wrought;
Clothing the bare unsightly bank,
With beauty all unsought.

For Violets white and Violets blue,
And pink and crimson clover,
And Daisies fair, and Asters grew,
And grasses stealing over.

And more; each in its time and place,
Obeys the summer's calling,
And bud and bloom along the way.
Till autumn leaves are falling.

And grass and flowers, in shine or shower,
Grow lovingly together,—
So be my life 'mid toil and strife,
Through bright or stormy weather.

Litchfield Co., Conn. H. H.

COLORADO SUNSET.

Oh, the sunset of the mountains;
Never picture half so fair
As when Nature tints the landscape
With a beauty strange and rare.

While I watch the evening shadows
As the sunset slowly dies,
Creep across the lonely vistas
Of the Colorado skies.

Green and gold and glowing crimson,
Spread by Nature's magic brush,
Tossed aloft on fiery banners
Through the sunset rosy flush.

Never could a mortal artist
Catch the colors that we prize;
Never could a human pencil
Sketch the Colorado skies.

View the sunset dying embers
As the stars gleam in their zone,
Till there's a million candles gleaming,
In the Heaven's azure dome.

Tell me not of Europe's beauties,
Nor of it's mountains vast and high,
For they'll never reach the grandeur,
Of our Colorado sky. Mrs. E. D. Redmon.
Gunnison Co., Col., Feb. 28, 1910.

WHERE?

Oh bumblebee ever over the clover,
Roaming the wild, sweet meadows over,
Do you know that the Sumac is turning red?
That the nights grow cold, and summer is dead?
Oh bumblebee chanting over the clover,
Where will you go when the summer is over?
Vailey Junction, Wis. Nellie Fiske Hackett.

COMING.

Over the tops of the mountains,
Over the crested sea,
Speeding o'er sunlit fountains,
Speeding so swiftly to me.

Tinged with the rose of morning,
Tinged with the sunset light,
Fair as a bride's adorning,
Fair as the gems of night.

Radiant with song and flowers,
Radiant with sweetest perfume,
Coming from loveliest bowers,
Coming in beauteous bloom.

Decked her fair brow with splendor,
Decked her bright garments with gold,
Minstrels unnumbered attend her,
Minstrels her praises unfold.

Coming from forest and hillside,
Was ever so welcome a comer—
Coming on breath of the Springtide,
Coming—the beautiful Summer

L. Eugenie Eldridge.

Barnstable Co., Mass., April 11, 1910.

IN THE ORCHARD.

There is music in the orchard
Where the robins blithly sing,
As the dawn is softly breaking
In the flush of early Spring.
There's a nest among the branches,
And a mother's brooding care,
That shields the tender birdlings
From the danger lurking there.

There is fragrance in the orchard
From a million flowers that blow,
And fling their snowy petals
To the grasses down below,
And all day long the squirrels choose
The shadows of the hours,
Forgetting Winter's treasures.
While joys of Spring are ours.

There are lovers in the orchard
And they wander arm in arm
Among the trees that shelter them
Upon the orchard farm.
They hear the happy songsters,
Feel the charm within the grove,
Of the Springtime's hours of mating
While they whisper words of love.

Ruth Raymond.

Waverly, New York, June 10, 1910.

A GARDEN FAIR TO SEE.

I know a garden fair to see,
Where many flowers grow;
About its walls, so old and gray,
Where oft we walked with you.

In tenderness the Ivy twines,
And Roses blush to show
The fair young morn their pretty ways,
But love to greet him too.

Ionia, Mich., May 10, 1910. Lillian Loomis.

WHEN LILIES BLOOM.

When Lilies bloom (their miracles of white,
Best loved of all that make my garden fair!)
Some thought of angels, standing in the light
Of heavenly places, to my soul they bear;
And ever as they pour upon the air
The incense of their odors of delight,
My soul hath swift conception of that height
Of holiness, and joy beyond compare!

Grace Agnes Zimmerman.

Yates Co., N. Y., July 9, 1910.

FLOWER BEGGARS.

Mr. Park:—A lady came to see me one day, not on a friendly visit, I knew, but to beg slips of all my rare plants, and she got them. Later, I was in town to see a friend who had a beautiful Begonia, different from any of mine. I offered to buy a cutting, and she said: "Yes, in a few weeks". So I called Mrs. Flower-beggar up by 'phone and said: "I can get you a dandy slip of a new Begonia for 15 cents". She hemmed and hawed, and finally said she was going to a greenhouse soon to buy new kinds. I knew better; she had come to my greenhouse and begged new kinds of Begonias, and when it came to buying a slip, it was a different matter. To say I was disgusted will only faintly express my feeling, as this same flower-beggar could buy my humble home several times. Who can love such people? May be Aunt Emma can, but I cannot. Ima.

Geauga Co., O., Apr. 11, 1910.

Mr. Park:—I was interested in what the floral friend said about the flower beggars. It seems we have them everywhere, and some surely are enough to provoke any one, as some will come every spring and ask for all kinds of plants and slips, and then not half take care of them; and sometimes later in the summer will come for more. I really think we should not give plants and seeds to such people.

But I do think that we should give plants to those who cannot well afford to buy them, or any neighbor who takes care of them. Often there are young girls who love flowers and cannot buy them, and I love to give plants to such as take care of them. I give many plants and seeds away each year, but do get tired of giving to the same ones every year. Cousin Katie.

VanWert Co., O., Apr. 14, 1910.

Mr. Park:—I did not read Aunt Sallie's letter in the December Magazine, but I do not see flower beggars in the light that Mrs. H. M. does. I am a flower lover, and buy a great many every year, and when I enjoy them most is when someone comes along and admires them with me. I give to all alike, when I have to spare, and many times I lose a choice plant and get it back that way. I could not enjoy my flowers if I could not divide with others. I would not want slips from a stingy person, as they hunt around for some little worthless thing that would not grow, and feel mad about it then.

Aunt Mary.

Pawnee Co., Okla., Apr. 13, 1910.

Mr. Park:—I have been a subscriber for years, and love the little Magazine, as well as my plants and flowers. I wish all my sisters knew the joy and comfort of giving cheerfully of their flowers to others. The more I give away the more God gives me. The more we cut of our Dahlia, Pansy and Nasturtium flowers, the better they bloom. Truly it is more blessed to give than to receive, and I would love to be giving all the time. It is a real pleasure to supply the church with flowers. And to give to the spinster, the little folks, or to those who have little of this world's goods, always brings to me a sweet reward.

A Floral Sister.

Carroll Co., O., Apr. 2, 1910.

BIRD SLAUGHTER. 161

A friend says that while he was South he saw boys go into the hotels with as many as a hundred robins. Is that right? Thousands of birds are killed simply to



decorate the women's hats. Every woman who wears any part of a bird—except the ostrich plume, should be fined. I think the Creator made birds for some better purpose than to decorate the ladies' hats. Very few people around here keep more than three or four cats, and they don't catch birds. When our old cat hides a nest of kittens we always watch her and find them. We always drown the kittens we don't want before they get their eyes open. There should be a law in every State to protect the insectivorous birds.

Dora Perry.

Lancaster Co., Pa., Mar. 30, 1910.

EXPECTATIONS.

Mr. Editor:—On reading the Floral Magazine, and especially the many bright little letters contained therein, I felt desirous of outlining a little of my expectations for the making of my future flower garden. I live on an island opposite the mainland of Long Island, N. Y., in close proximity to the Atlantic ocean. Scarcity of native flowers on the island creates a greater appreciation of those we have. The soil is sandy in the higher situations; so much so in most places as to be entirely unfit for cultivation: While another extreme is reached on the low soft marshes, where hardly anything grows but certain wild grasses. On the best piece of ground I could find, my intentions are to try a sufficient number of the different flowers each year that may be readily and properly taken care of between other work, until, among all, those best suited to the peculiar characteristics of soil and climate have been found. And in time, even here where plant life is meager and the land bleak and wind-swept, I hope to have a garden worthy of the name.

I often think when I see the land and extravagant pleasures the majority indulge in, those who lead quiet lives, cultivate flowers and beautify their surroundings, loving home better than outside attractions, create a pleasant contrast. John Tooker.

Babylon, N. Y., April. 20, 1910.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 10 year old, and walk to school. I have a little cat named Dot. She is yellow and white. She likes to play. Next year I am going to have a flower-garden. My Mamma takes your Magazine, and I like to read it. May Dowell.



Midland, Va., Apr. 27, 1910.

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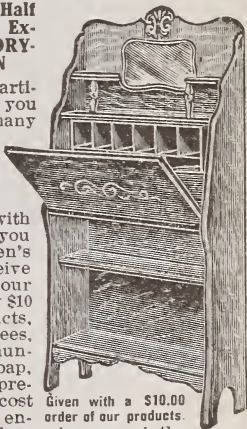
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CHILDREN'S CORNER.



Dear Mr. Park:—I am 13 years old and live on a farm. We have two cows, five little pigs, two old hogs, eleven hens and a rooster. I love flowers. My father and oldest brothers are loggers. We go to the woods and watch them dragging in the logs. Brother Earl carries a big whip to drive the oxen. We can hear the whip a good piece off. Postals exchanged.

Franklin, N. C., May 20, 1910.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a town boy, ten years old. I have three pigeons and 30 chickens. I am the oldest of four brothers. Both mother and grandmother take your Magazine and like it. Lee Vernon. Stockwell, Ind., Apr. 27, 1910.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a new subscriber, but like the Magazine very much. I like William Clifton's little poem, also Susie Wheeler's. I am 13 years old. Postals exchanged. Keith White. Little Genesee, N. Y., R. D. 1, Box 59a.

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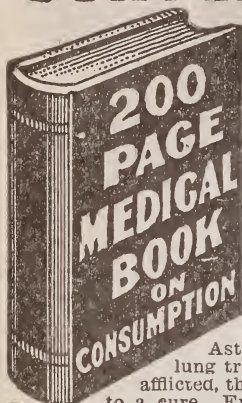
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Consult Us Promptly If you are in need of treatment and unable to call at our Institute, write us in strict confidence, an unreserved history of you, case. After carefully considering your report, a written Diagnosis together with our best advice will be furnished free of charge.

Pay Us For Cures In other words you only pay our small professional fee when cured and satisfied. The medicine we prescribe is not a 'cure all' nostrum, but will embrace several different medicines—as many as we find advisable—prescribed to meet the complications and special needs of your individual case. After a fair trial, should the treatment fail to meet every expectation, it costs you nothing. Write today.

German American Institute, 1054 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

GIVING FLOWERS.

In a late issue of your helpful Magazine, I was surprised at the spirit manifested by correspondents in their complaint of "flower beggars".

To me it seems incredible that a woman who loves and cultivates flowers should not esteem it a pleasure to give of her store, whether it be seeds, cuttings or flowers. Surely if one asks, it is proof positive that the gift will be appreciated, and how often we carry our choicest blossoms to those who have an abundance, simply because they are our friends.

I know a busy little woman who planted her small plot of ground entirely in flowers, and when they blossomed and sent forth their fragrance she had many calls upon her generosity, and she never refused while there was a flower. Her flower-patch was a marvel to her neighbors, for they declared that even though every flower was culled today, tomorrow there were plenty more. "There is that which scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet but it tendeth to poverty." Dear Sisters, let us remember the brotherhood of man includes the sisterhood of woman. E. C. R.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 4, 1910.

157% Profit Agents Make Big Money

New Household Necessity. FOLDING SLEEVE BOARD for ironing sleeves in shirts, waists, dresses and children's clothes. Comes ready for use. Just the thing for pressing and ironing small pieces. Agents making from \$3.50 to \$8 a day. Outfit free. B. THOMAS MFG. CO., 4450 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

GINSENG

Cultivated Ginseng and Golden Seal seed and roots now ready for planting. My book, "Culture and Profits of Ginseng and Golden Seal," with prices of seed and roots, free. Send for it.

D. BRANDT, Box 807 Bremen, Ohio.

LADY SEWERS wanted to make up shields at home; \$10 per 100; can make 2 an hour; work sent prepaid to reliable women. Send reply envelope for information to UNIVERSAL CO., Dept. 31, Phila., Pa

LADIES \$1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my Great Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 6 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL \$1.50. Double Strength \$2.00. DR. B. P. SOUTHWORTH CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—I am 75 years old and have taken your most excellent Magazine for 25 years. It has been my favorite for a guide all through these years. I have saved every copy for reference, most especially for your letters of travel in this and foreign lands. I find it most interesting and instructive. My son, who has spent many years in travel abroad, has visited many of the places you mention. He is also a botanist.

Mrs. D. B. Andrews.

Monroe Co., Ind., April 27, 1910.

Mr. Park:—I appreciate your little Floral Magazine ever since it has become a visitor to my home. I am slow, perhaps, in acknowledging the pleasure I have derived from its perusal, but I am sensible to the deep thoughts and good points made by the correspondents, aside from the floral instruction. It is so valuable to a flower-lover and a student of vegetation. I wish that I might have the pleasure of sending my appreciation to each and every one who has shared in the making of this little book that has been so interesting to me.

Mina Connare.

Burnham, Me., May 6, 1910.

Mr. Park:—I have been a subscriber to your Magazine for several years and can hardly get along without it. I enjoy reading your letters about flowers.

Mrs. J. H. Troth.

Scotland Co., Mo., May 10, 1910.

MUSIC LESSONS FREE

By Mail in Your Own Home

Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo or Cornet—Beginners or advanced pupils. Thousands have learned by mail and you can do the same. Your only expense is for postage and music and will average only 2 cents a day. Drop postal card now for free booklet and Special Free Tuition Offer. Address

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC,

98 Fifth Ave., Dept. 159-A,

New York City.

YOUNG MEN WANTED



in the AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS

Big Pay, Nice Work, Great Demand for Men Fit your position for chauffeur or repair man. We teach you by mail to become thoroughly efficient in ten weeks and assist you to secure good position. Highly endorsed—reasonable—no automobile necessary to learn.

Send for First Lesson Today—It's Free

Owners supplied with first-class chauffeurs.

EMPIRE AUTO INSTITUTE

785 Empire Bldg.

Rochester, N. Y.

The original automobile school

DID YOU EVER CAN VEGETABLES

String beans, Celery, Young Beets, Tomatoes. Thousands of our customers do by our perfect method. Cherries, Raspberries, etc., canned without cooking. Pickles, Catsup, Cider, Wine, Butters, also fruit canned old way made absolutely safe. 20 years in use, only 10 cts. for two Sample Packages for doing all this. Agents wanted.

WOMAN'S CANNING CO.,

104 W. Morrell St., Jackson, Michigan.

RHEUMATISM

Remarkable External Appliance Most Effective in Summer.

TRY IT FREE

Just Mail My Coupon

Don't take medicine to draw out impurities but help nature expel them through the pores in her own way, which is most easily done in warm weather.



Send my coupon today. Return mail will bring you a regular \$1.00 pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan remedy which is curing thousands, **TO TRY FREE.** Then if you are satisfied with the benefit received send us One Dollar. If not, send nothing. You

FRED'K DYER, COR. SEC. decide and we take your word. Magic Foot Drafts are curing Rheumatism in every form—Muscular, Sciatic, Lumbago, Gout, etc., no matter in what stage of progress or how many physicians have failed. The simple principles underlying this wonderful treatment are fully explained in our illustrated free book. Don't delay, but send the coupon now—today—while you can. Send no money—just the coupon.



This \$1.00 Coupon FREE

Good for a regular \$1.00 pair of Magic Foot Drafts to be sent Free to Try (as explained above) to

Name.....

Address.....

Mail this coupon to Magic Foot Draft Company, 891 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

BINDER

Attachment with Corn Harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price \$20 with Binder Attachment. S.C. MONTGOMERY, of Texaline Tex. writes:—"The harvester has proven all you claim for it. With the assistance of one man cut and bound over 100 acres of Corn, Kaffir Corn and Maize last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing picture of harvester.

NEW PROCESS MANUFACTURING CO., SALINA, KAN.

TAPE-WORM Expelled alive in 60 minutes with
 best, or no fee. No fasting. 68 page Book for 2c stamp.
 DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist, 827 Fine St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANCER AND SKIN DISEASES

TREATED BY MEDICAL MEANS.

I will gladly furnish to every sufferer positive and indisputable proof that my COMBINATION TREATMENT of external and internal remedies does cure Cancer, Ulcers and Skin Diseases. No matter how serious your case may be, no matter what treatment you have tried, do not give up hope.

The past ten years of my professional life has been devoted to the exclusive study and treatment of Cancer. I will furnish ample evidence of my integrity, honesty, financial and professional ability.

Scores of testimonials with names and addresses of people who have been treated will be furnished, all of whom will gladly write you personally of their own experience. Many claim that my COMBINATION TREATMENT SAVED THEIR LIVES.

Write for my book, "Cancer and Skin Diseases," which is sent FREE. If you want PROOF get this book. It will tell you just what you should do.

DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO.,

1233 Grand Ave., Suite 341
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Eyeglasses Not Necessary

That the eyes can be strengthened so that eyeglasses can be dispensed with in many cases has been proven beyond a doubt by the testimony of hundreds of people who publicly claim that their



eyesight has been restored by that wonderful little instrument called "Actina." "Actina" is a reliable remedy for sore and granulated lids, iritis, cataracts, etc., without cutting or drugging. Over 85,000 "Actinas" have been sold, therefore "Actina" is not an experiment.

"Actina" is absolutely safe to use. Every member of the family can use the one instrument for any form of disease of the Eye, Ear, Throat or Head. One will last for years, and is always ready for use. It will be sent on trial, postpaid.

Send your name and address to the Actina Appliance Co., Dept. 329 N. 811 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo., and you will receive, absolutely FREE, a valuable book—Prof. Wilson's Treatise on Disease.

RHEUMATISM

A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT



In the Spring of 1893 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly

afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address,

Mark H. Jackson, No 466 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.

FITS

RIGHT REMEDY IS FOUND AT LAST.
Let Us Prove It.

\$2.50 WORTH FREE

If you are suffering from Epilepsy or Fits let us send you \$2.50 worth of four wonderful new treatment free as a test. Thousands have used it with remarkable success, and if you have sought in vain for a cure of your affliction, you should give this treatment a trial. Write today for the free test treatment and let it speak for itself. Address Dr. Peebles Institute of Health, Battle Creek, Mich. 87 Madison Street.

QUESTIONS.

Air Plants.—I have a nice bunch of Air Plants, and would like to know how to care for them. They turn brown at times. — Mrs. S., Cumberland, Md.

Begonia.—The leaves of my Lily-Pad Begonia have very short stems and are consequently crowded and small. Please tell me the cause and remedy. — Mrs. H., Boston.

Corn Lily.—I have a plant called Corn Lily, with leaves of a light green color. It is an upright grower. On the tips of the stems come a cluster of small, single, white flowers, with yellow stamens, not unlike a cluster of the Wild Cherry bloom. It is a cheerful, sun-loving plant. I used to rest it twice a year, in a dark cellar, for two weeks, then brought it to the sun again, when it promptly produced new growth of delicate leaves and beautiful flowers. What is its name? — Ida Seacomb, Me.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 104 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write to-day.

Don't Wear a Truss

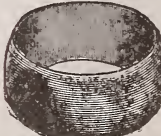
FREE



STUART'S PLAS-TR-PADS are different from the painful truss, being made self adhesive purposely to hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Process of cure is natural, so no further use for trusses. We prove what we say by sending you trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write TODAY. Address—PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 102, 3t. Louis, Mo.

TRIAL OF PLAPAO

Address—PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 102, 3t. Louis, Mo.



GOLD WEDDING RING FREE

Send for 10 packages of our beautiful silk and gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c each. Return us the \$1 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address, R.F. MOSEB, 404 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

A SECRET FOR WOMEN will be found in our estate of rubber and toilet necessities. Send 2c stamp FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE, S-60 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

FREE TO YOU, MY SISTER.

Free to You and Every Sister Woman Suffering from Woman's Ailments.



I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.

I will mail free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths; also pain in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember that it will cost you nothing to give this treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not

interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young.

To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness, and painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day as you may not see this offer again.

Address—**MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 407, South Bend, Ind., U.S.A.**

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—I have just read the June number of your Floral Magazine. I am a new subscriber, and as yet, have received only four copies, but I must say that it is the best Floral Magazine I have ever read. G. H.

Mineral Wells, Texas, June 14, 1910.

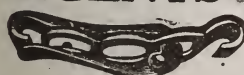
Mr. Park:—I enjoy your Magazine very much, and I agree with all others that it is the best thing of its kind I ever read. G. T. Mann.

Pulaski, Tenn., July 1st, 1910.

Scale, Etc.—Mrs. R., Washington:—With a coarse brush rub loose the scales that are on your Orange tree, then spray it with hot soap-suds, to which has been added some kerosene, making an emulsion. In regard to the Moneywort (Nymphaea), it should be listed under the head of "Pick Them Out". It can be supplied in any quantity. Its omission was an oversight.

An Unhealthy Rose.—A subscriber in Washington has a Garden Rose that she has cared for, watering it and giving it attention, but the flowers do not develop perfectly. It is also troubled with insects, and the Rose seems dwarfed and unhealthy. A Garden Rose should never be watered unless there is a protracted drouth. The soil should be stirred, and as summer approaches, a coat of stable litter will be found beneficial, keeping the soil moist and cool. If tobacco stems are placed around beneath the plant, the insects will disappear. Tobacco dust or Pyrethrum powder may also be used for the insects.

AGENTS 200% PROFIT



Handy, Automatic
HAME FASTENER

Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Fasten instantly with gloves on. Outwear the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents.
F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 850 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

GOITRE

THE RIGHT REMEDY IS FOUND AT LAST

\$2.50 WORTH—FREE



Don't be disgraced by an ugly goitre on your neck. It can be cured. Let me send you a good liberal sample of my great remedy for a trial in your own case. The sample will quickly relieve the choking and other distressing symptoms and it often reduces the goitre one to two inches. Don't hesitate because of former disappointments, for the same alone will convince you that a true remedy has been found. Write for the sample treatment today and let it speak for itself. Address, W. Thompson Bobo, 47 Minty Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

cause of former disappointments, for the same alone will convince you that a true remedy has been found. Write for the sample treatment today and let it speak for itself. Address, W. Thompson Bobo, 47 Minty Block, Battle Creek, Mich.

RUPTURE CURED

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it.
Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 551, Watertown, N. Y.

Every Woman Glad who sends 2c stamp for our Illustrated Catalog of Rubber Goods, Toilet Necessities, Drugs, etc. **WEBSTER SPECIALTY CO., Dept. P.16, Chicago**

12 BEAUTIFUL COLORED FLOWER POST CARDS 10c
Your name or town greetings in gold on each.
UNITED STATES ART, 150 Nassau St., New York

40 per cent Com. to Stock Salesmen (Either Sex). Write **Cecola Chemical Co., 1416 Broadway, New York.**

A SPRING MORN.

One morning in the early Spring
The winds began to blow;
And o'er the earth fell thick and fast
A tiny sheet of snow

The sun grew dim, yet through it all
I saw fair tints of blue:
Though snowflakes fell so thick and fast
Those tints still kept in view.

It seemed so much like life when grief
Brings pain to mortals here;
We always find God's smile of hope
Behind each falling tear.

Ella Rothrock.

Benezett, Elk Co., Pa., June 8, 1910.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Mr. Park:—I enclose a leaf of my Columbine. Please tell me what the trouble is and what to do for it.—Mrs. S. P., Seattle, Wash.

Ans.—The Columbine leaf enclosed shows the ravages of an enemy that burrows beneath the upper epidermis or skin of the leaves. The best remedy is to gather and burn the effected leaves.

Mr. Park:—My Cyclamen did not bloom last winter. How should I treat it?—Mrs. W., N. Y.

Ans.—Plant it out of doors at the east side of the house, where it will get the morning sun, but be protected from the afternoon sun. Let it remain there until autumn, then repot and place it in the house.

Mr. Park:—I received and potted some Monthly Roses in the spring, using a compost of rich deep sand and stable manure. They began growing, and I kept them well watered; but a month ago the leaves began to die, and now the stems are dying. How shall I treat them.

Ans.—It is possible that the manure used in the potting soil was not sufficiently rotted, or that the proportion was too great for the healthy growth of the plants. It would have been better to use some clay and loam with the soil, if obtainable. But the sandy soil should have produced good plants, if the fertilizer added had not been too strong for the roots. You had better cut the plants back, shake them out and repot in a different compost. Always keep the soil moist, but not too wet, syringing occasionally to keep the spider from attacking the plants. Chopped tobacco will be found a good fertilizer to place upon the surface, as it will keep down the green fly, and enrich the soil moderately at the same time.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am an 11 year old farm girl and live one and one-half miles from town. We have 8 horses, including colts, 10 cattle, 40 sheep and 6 pigs. We have a beautiful house, and the pastures are so pretty and green. The house is about one hundred rods from a beautiful mountain stream called Sweat House Creek. It abounds in trout. Our town is in the Bitter Root Valley, famous for an apple called the Mackintosh Red. It is my favorite apple. This valley is surrounded with mountains which are covered with pine and fir trees. There are nine of us children. We have some pretty funny times. We all enjoy reading the Magazine, especially the Children's Corner. Your letters are very interesting. We have many pretty flowers, some perennials and some annuals. I often wonder who could help but love flowers, birds, and all the beautiful things of Nature. In our yard is a large crab apple tree where the robins build every year, and we are always on the watch to keep the cats away. Postals Exchanged.

Ethel Powell.

Victor, Mont., June 19, 1910.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm girl 15 years old. We take your Magazine and like it very much. We love flowers but it is so dry this year that they do not grow well. Mildred Montgomery.

Osceola, Wis., June 21, 1910.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl 7 years old, and am in the primary school. It is vacation now. Grandma takes your Magazine, and I read your letters to her. I like it very much. Grandma has two hens and ten little chickens.

Elizabeth W. Newmann.

Porpoise, Me., June 25, 1910.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am fond of music and am taking lessons on the organ. I am glad you advise boys and girls not to kill birds.

Marion Eckert.

Ulster Co., N. Y., June 27, 1910.

Dear Mr. Park:—Mamma takes your Magazine and I read your letters. I am 9 years old and live on a farm. We have turkeys, chickens and three little pigs. Papa has five horses. I like the farm. There are a lot of Iris, Spring Beauty and Dandelions around here. I love flowers and go to the woods to get wild flowers.

Viola Smith.

La Cross, Ind., June 27, 1910.

Sister Woman!

READ MY FREE OFFER

My Mission is to make sick women well, and I want to send you, your daughter, your sister, your mother, or any ailing friend a full fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs absolutely free. It is a remedy that cures woman's ailments, and I want to tell you all about it—just how to use it yourself right at home without the aid of a doctor—and the best of it is that it will not in the least interfere with your work or occupation. Balm of Figs is a remedy that has made many sick women well and weak women strong, and I can prove it—let me prove it to you. I will gladly do it, for I have never heard of anything that has so quickly and surely cured woman's ailments. No internal dosing necessary—it is a local treatment, yet it has to its credit some of the most extraordinary cures on record. Therefore, I want to place it in the hands of every woman suffering with any form of Leucorrhoea, Painful Periods, Ulceration, Inflammation, Uterine Displacements, Ovarian or Uterine Tumors or Growths, or any of the weaknesses so common to women.

This fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs will not cost you one cent

I will send it to you absolutely free, to prove to you its splendid qualities, and then if you wish to continue further, it will cost you only a few cents a week. I do not believe there is another remedy equal to Balm of Figs and I am willing to prove my faith by sending out these fifty-cent boxes free. So, my reader, irrespective of your past experience, write to me at once—today—and I will send you the treatment entirely free by return mail, and if you so desire, undoubtedly I can refer you to some one near you who can personally testify to the great and lasting cures that have resulted from the use of Balm of Figs. But after all, the very best test of anything is a personal trial of it, and I know a fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs will convince you of its merit. Nothing is so convincing as the actual test of the article itself. Will you give Balm of Figs this test? Write to me today, and remember I will gladly send you a fifty-cent box of Balm of Figs for the asking. Address

MRS. HARRIET M. RICHARDS, Box A16 Joliet, Illinois.



QUESTION.

Margaret Carnation.—Will someone tell me why these are hard to raise in Louisiana?—Ethel, La.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—We enjoy your Magazine which has visited our family many years. We always refer to it when we wish information regarding the culture of any new plant we may chance to buy. Lockport, N. Y., June 6, 1910. Jas. Barnes.

Dear Mr. Park:—I enjoy your Magazine very much. The Editorial Letters are just grand.

Mrs. Cora H. Anderson.

Chepachet, R. I., July 7, 1910.

I Treat Catarrh FREE



For fifteen days. If you do not wish to continue, costs you nothing. I am curing Catarrh, Deafness, Head Noises, Throat troubles, with a remarkable new treatment. I want to send a course of my treatment with two instruments, to every sufferer, by mail, all charges prepaid, to try 15 days. Write me, describing your case.

Dr. W. C. Coffey, Dept. 307, Des Moines, Ia.

Rubber Goods

We save you 75% on the best makes of Rubber Goods, Water Bags, Syringes, of all kinds, etc. Catalogue Free.



Our "Merford"

\$3.50 Balloon Spray Syringe for \$1.50 is a winner. We prepay express charges.

The Merford Company,

Dept. 6, 30-36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO



Robinson's Folding Water Bath

Requires little water; folds flat; weighs 12 lbs.

Price \$7.50 delivered; easily emptied.

Catalog on request. Robinson Mfg. Co., 650 Jefferson Ave. Toledo, Ohio. Manufacturers. Turkish Bath Cabinets.

LEG SORES

Cured by ANTI-FLAMMA. Stops that awful itching. Relieves soreness and cures while you work. Send for FREE SAMPLE and describe case.

BAYLES CO., 430 E. Ninth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

5 FINE POST CARDS FREE

Send only 2c stamp and receive 5 colored Gold and Embossed Cards FREE, to introduce post card offer.

Capital Card Co., Dept. 57, Topeka, Kan.

10 FREE SAMPLE POST CARDS

Silk roses, greetings, your birth-stone, Birthday, Love Series, etc. Also latest catalog—enclose 4 cts, stamps for return postage.

GROSS COMPANY, 2147 Arthur Ave., New York.

\$10,000 FOR A SONG RECENTLY PAID

Send me YOUR SONG POEMS for examination and offer. **H. KIRKUS DUGDALE, Dept. 79, Washington, D. C.**

FITS CURED NO CURE NO PAY—In other words you do not pay our small professional fee until cured and satisfied. German American Institute, 964 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Superfluous Hair Cured

A Lady Will Send Free to Any Sufferer The Secret Which Cured Her



From childhood I was distressed and humiliated by an unwelcome growth of hair on my face and arms. I tried all the depilatories, powders, liquids, creams and other rub-on preparations I ever heard of, only to make it worse. For weeks I suffered the electric needle without being rid of my blemish. I spent hundreds of dollars in vain, until a friend recommended a simple preparation which succeeded where all else failed, in giving me permanent relief from all trace of hair. I will send full particulars free, to enable any other sufferer achieve the same happy results, privately at home. All I ask is a 2c. stamp for reply. Address Mrs. Caroline Osgood, 538-J, Custom House St. Providence, R. I.

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By the wonderful Simplex copyrighted system anyone of ordinary intelligence can quickly learn to play piano or organ

WITHOUT A TEACHER

You need not know the first principles of music. By no other method can you learn music so quickly and thoroughly as by the Simplex System. The study is easy and fascinating. By our system you can study during spare time in your home and quickly become a capable musician, playing popular, sacred or classical selections. Delighted students in every state and territory. Some of our students, after six or eight lessons, begin playing piano or organ in church or Sunday school. Others write that after one lesson they are able to play a waltz from memory. If you wish to become a skilled musician, write at once for our free book. Address

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RODS, Goldometers, Chronometers, etc., for treasure seekers. Millions of wealth under your feet. Guaranteed the best made. Interesting booklet for 2c. stamp. **FREE** F. & M. AGENCY, 126 Elk St., PALMYRA, PA.

20 Beautiful Post Cards 10c

No Two Alike—Latest Designs. Lovely assortment of 20 Artistic Birthday, Friendship, Good Luck, Roses and Flowers in exquisite colors, all for only 10 cts., if you answer this ad immediately. **J. H. Seymour, 183 W. Eighth St., Topeka, Kan**



SIGNET RING 12c.

Any initial engraved Free. Catalogue and Premium List Free.

N. L. Munro's Pub. House, 26-27 Vandewater St. N.Y.



WATCH RING & FREE CHAIN

FOR SELLING POST CARDS. We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, SET, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, American made, guaranteed 5 years, and a beautiful Ring set with an Im. Diamond, for selling only 20 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages, and when sold, send us \$2, and we will positively send you the



Watch, Ring & Chain. **WELLS MFG. CO., DEPT. 834 CHICAGO**

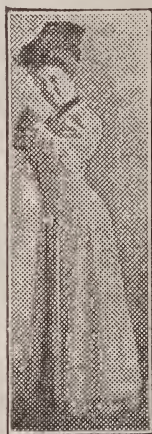
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